THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

VOL. V NO. 65 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

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The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
,, Sydney	690	480
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

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Agents.
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No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Nuwera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin		Daressalam, East Africa
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Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

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RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,00

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Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Kandy	Tiehling
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Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Pekin	
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE,

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO,, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

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42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

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THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

The House that leads in quality

A. VIANELLI,
CONFECTIONER
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT MAHOMEDAN STREET, NEAR RIPON ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for (1) Bai Zulekhabai, widow of Haji Ahmed Joosab, a minor, by her father and natural guardian, Valli Mahomed Haji Moosa; (2), Bai Ayeshabai, widow of Ismail Joosab; (3), Bai Zulekhabai, daughter of Ismail Joosab; a minor, by her mother and natural guardian the said Bai Ayesabai; (4), Bai Halimabai, wife of Noor Mahomed Haji Ahmed; and (5), Bai Mariambai, wife of Ahmed Ismail, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of March, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY:—All that piece or parcel of Freehold or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahomedan Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 309 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 212, New No. D-13738 Old Survey No. 1-274, and New Survey No. 73537, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 4058 (5), and Street No. 245D.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors, at their Office, at Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT 15TH KAMATIPURA STREET, 4TH KAMATIPURA STREET, AND KAMATIPURA CENTRE STREET AND JAMSHEDJI ROAD IN THANA (PACH PAKHADI).

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for (1), Bai Ayeshabai, widow of Ismail Joosab; (2), Bai Zulekhabai, daughter of Ismail Joosab, a minor, by her mother and natural guardian, the said Bai Ayeshabai; (3), Bai Halimabai, wife of Noor Mahomed Haji Ahmed; and (4), Bai Mariambai, wife of Ahmed Ismail, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the following properties on the days, times and places, mentioned against the lots:—

LOT NO. 1.

Property at 15th Kamatipura Street.

To be sold on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on premises in one Lot.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the broken foundation of messuage, tenement or dwelling house, originally standing thereon, situate at 15th Kamatipura Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 47 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 2198, Street No. 50, and bearing New Survey No. 6477.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the broken foundation of messuage, tenement or dwelling house, originally standing thereon situate at 15th Kamatipura Street without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 35 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 2200, Street No. 56 and bearing Survey No. 6475.

LOT NO. 2.

Properties at 4th Kamatipura Street and Kamatipura Centre Street.

To be sold on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of March, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on premises in one Lot.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent vacant land or ground, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the 4th Kamatipura Street and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3753, New No. 10452, Old Survey No. 3332, and New Survey No. 6057 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under "E" Ward No. 1324, and Street No. 37-39, and which said vacant piece of land contains by admeasurement 40 square yards or thereabouts.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Kamatipura Centre Street and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3777, New No. 10475, Old Survey No. 3353, and New Survey No. 6077, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under "E" Ward No. 2215, Street No. 41-43, and which said premises contain by admeasurement 88 square yards or thereabouts.

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the 4th Kamatipura Street and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3776, New No. 10474, Old Survey No. 3351, and New Survey No. 6076, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under "F" Ward No. 1343, Street No. 83, and which said premises, contain by admeasurement 37-3-9 square yards or thereabouts.

LOT NO. 3.

Property at Jamshedji Road in Thana (Pach Pakhadi).

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 24th day of March 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Auctioneers' Rooms in Bombay.

PARTICULARS—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing, thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of Jamshedji Road, in Thana (Pach Pakhadi), Taluka Salsette, in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 2,299 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, non-agricultural Survey No. 26, Pate No. 1, and in the Books of the Thana Municipality under house No. 73.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors, at their Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SEWRI NEW ROAD OPPOSITE THE CHINA MILLS.

H. C. Suit No. 705 of 1916.

Govindram Ghanshamdas, a firm ...Plaintiffs.
v/s.
Jagannath Dharmaji and ors. ... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 3rd day of March 1917, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the following valuable landed properties on premises.

LOT NO. 11 SEWRI NEW ROAD PROPERTIES.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate lying and being at New Sewri Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10856 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 61, 120, 220 and 248, New Nos. 14238, 14434, 14459 and 14695 and New Sprvey No. 1/2433 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "F" Nos. 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162 and 1163 and Street Nos. 85, 86U, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 91 and bounded on the east and west by the New Sewri Road and on the north and south by the property of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff.

The said piece of land has been divided into 4 plots. The building on plot No. 2 bearing Street No. 91 and the temple on plot No. 4 situate at one of the Corners are not to be sold at all.

For further particulars, printed copies of conditions of sale and plan of properties, apply to Messrs. Nadirshaw and Darasha, Attorneys for the said Receiver at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th March 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.

No. 58, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

A VERY GOOD INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE NEWLY BUILT LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD (NEAR THE GOODS YARD AT CHINCHPOWKLI, OF THE G. I. P. RLY. AND OPPOSITE CHINCHPOWKLI FIRE BRIGADE.)

On MONDAY the 19th March at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will by order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal attorneys for the owners sell by public auction on the premises the very valuable newly built landed property at the junction of two main roads and accruing very good rent and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder:—

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses and chawls standing thereon situate lying and being on the Western side of Parel Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 5328 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 143 and 736 New Nos. 1/3164 and 1/12730, 1/13598 and 1/1314 and New Survey Nos. 1/3609, 3A/3609 and 2A/3609 1A/3609 and in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 7608(1), 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621, 7622, 7627(1) 7650 and Street Nos (1), 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15(1) 348 to 370 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Parel Road, on or towards the West partly by the stable yard and partly by public passage, on or towards the South by the public passage and on or towards the North by the property of Jadowji Thobhvaon

For further particulars, conditions of Sale and inspection of Title Deeds application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the owners herein at their offices at 95, Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

Note.—The above property will be sold under guarantee of Marketable Title.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th March 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20 APOLLO STRTET, PORT.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 18th MARCH, 1917, AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

ON SUNDAY the 18th day of March, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill, Bandra, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, dumwaiters, meat safes, rich glass and porcelainware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, tapestry lined drawing room suite, handsome cabinets corner cabinets, sweet-toned walnutwood Schnieder's cottage piano, table ornaments, iron bedsteads almyrahs, clothes and gown presses book stands, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, water filters, copper and alumination cooking utensils, perambulator, table lamps, garden plants, etc., etc.

The property of A. S. Robinson Esq. of Messrs. R. G. Boldock and Co., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th March 1917.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

THE SALE of remaining lots of Jewellery will be resumed TO-DAY at 3 p.m. S.T.), at their sale room No. 21, Medows Street, Fort.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th March, 1917.

Only a few copies on hand.

GEMS OF WISDOM.

including, Idiomatic Phrases, Witty and Pithy Anecdotes, Bits of Humour, Living Thoughts, Choice Thoughts in Choice language and Riddles.

COLLECTED AND SELECTED
by
The Rev. Abednego David, W.M.S.
Compiler of the Treasury and Illustrations.
Price Rs. 2/ per copy including postage.
THE SHANMUGA VILAS BOOK DEPOT.
25, Armenian Street,
Madras, G.T.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let" and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Subscription Rates, Rs. 30 per annum payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly in advance.

Special Contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

VACANT SITUATIONS.

WANTED,—Immediately for a local spinning mill an ASSISTANT CARDER and SPINNER. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 649 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7383

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST on a salary of Rs. 50 per month. Applicants should see the undersigned personally during office hours.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT.,
7404 Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

REQUIRED—Twenty-five good English-speaking TALLY CLERKS for Inland Water Transport Service, Basrah. Apply in person with original certificates to ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT of Recruitment, No. 3 Shed, Wadi Bunder, Bombay. 7350

CLERKS—Required immediately in Recruiting Office Kirkee.
One ACCOUNTS CLERK Pay Rs. 60.
One TYPIST Fast and accurate Pay Rs. 50.
None need apply who have not at least two years experience. Apply:—RECRUITING OFFICER, KIRKEE. 7407

WANTED—One experienced HINDU GRADUATE to fill the post of HEAD MASTER, in the Seth Chaturbhuj Shivje Anglo-Gujarati School. Pay Rs. 50 to begin with, and future chances for good work Therefore candidates need apply with testimonials to the
SECRETARY,
Chaturbhuj Shivjee Anglo-Gujarati School,
7175 Cannel Road, Cawnpore

WANTED

WANTED—AN OPEN SPACE on Girgaum Road, near Thakurdwar, for a Motor Garage. Area about 105 by 50 feet. Apply with full particulars and lowest terms to No. 655, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7403

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

UP-COUNTRY CHRISTIAN, aged 30, single, is in great distress without employment, who recently come back from Basra by ill-health. Will any charitable people kindly help in giving material help? Nearly 10 years' experience in clerical line, such as in Government and Shipping. Excellent references and testimonials. Apply to Box No. 50, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India,* manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.
Apply to-day at once.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE RED CROSS matinee organised by the SALLE FRANCAISE will take place at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE on MONDAY, 26th March, at 5 p.m.
A detailed announcement will be published shortly.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 1160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Owner going overseas, C. B. Gelding, 5 years, 14-2, Sound, Fast, excellent jumper and very good looking. Has been ridden on parade and with little more training should make excellent charger. Rs. 650. Apply J. CRAWFORD, M. R. C. V. S., Byculla. 7413

TO BE LET

TO LET ON THE HILLS.—At MATHERAN.—From MARCH to 15th JUNE, 1917.—"BYRAMJEE HOUSE." A commodious, well situated, fully furnished House. Large drawing and dining room, 4 bed-rooms, 4 dressing and 4 bath-rooms, one office and one pantry room. Broad verandah all round. Kitchen, servants' rooms and godown, stabling for horses. Also Detached Guest House in same extensive compound. Four bed-rooms and 2 dressing rooms with 2 bath rooms. Verandah on three sides. The houses command excellent views.

At KHANDALLA.—From MARCH to 26th JUNE, 1917.—Mr. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S well known BUNGALOW, unique situation, grand panoramic views all round. Large drawing, dining and 4 bed rooms with bath rooms. Kitchen, servants' rooms and stable. Also 2 Detached Guest Houses. Garden and extensive grounds with fresh spring water well. Apply to
Mr. RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
7362

PUBLIC NOTICES

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

SALE OF SHEET METAL WORKING PLANT.

THE whole of the machinery of the Sheet Metal Working Department of the Institute is for sale. The machinery includes Punching and Drawing Presses, Spinning, Burnishing and Polishing Lathes, Dies, Blank holders, etc. for various articles. Particulars can be obtained from the Principal and the machinery can be inspected by appointment. Offers will be received upto 31st March 1917.

D. E. WACHA,
7405 Honorary Secretary.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 27th March 1917, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1916.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from TUESDAY, the 20th March 1917 to Tuesday the 3rd April 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
7395 Secretary.
No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort.
Bombay, 13th March 1917.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

UCTION SALE of standing Moina trees (used for Railway slippers) will be held at 3 p.m., on MONDAY, 26th March, 1917. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

(Sd.) MOTILAL L. PAREKH,
Divan, Baria State.
Hazur Office.
Devgad Baria.
Dated 12th March, 1917.
7382

APPLICATIONS FOR WAR LOANS.

A TEMPORARY OFFICE of the BANK OF BOMBAY will be OPENED on 15th instant at Remington Building, Elphinstone Circle (next Bank of Bengal) and all applications for War Loan submitted through the Head Office of the Bank should be tendered at that Office.

Applications may also be tendered at the Mandvi and Sandhurst Road Branches of the Bank.

R. AITKEN
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay, 13th March, 1917.
7385

THE SIDDELEY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE SIDDELEY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the office of Messrs. Kanga & Sayani, Alice Building, Fort, on MONDAY, the 26th MARCH, 1917, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account made up to 31st December, 1916.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BHAPPU BROS.,
Agents and Managers.
Bombay, 27th February, 1917.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th March, to 27th March, 1917, both days inclusive.
7376

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED—Passed SUB-OVERSEERS, preferably first class, with at least five years' practical experience. Salary Rs. 45 plus 10 C. A. per month.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, not later than 29th March, 1917. 7409

NOTICE.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, do hereby give notice to the public that we have adopted and duly registered for our exclusive use in connection with our business in India and elsewhere as merchants and commission agents in dyes foreign and countrymade piece-goods and yarns carried on by us at Wadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, the four labels or trade marks a description of the essential and distinctive features whereof is given below to denote that the goods bearing said labels or any one of them are the goods or merchandise of or dealt in by us.

The first of the said labels or trade marks consists of a coloured oblong rectangular picture enclosed by red lines with a representation, on a purple ground, of a lion in yellow colour, lying on its stomach with the fore-legs stretched out and hind legs folded under its body, near a water-fall represented in blue colour, both the representations of lion and water-fall being surrounded by a yellow coloured vignette or ornamentation the upper portion of which is covered by a bunch of green leaves with pink and blue flowers. At the upper extremity of the said vignette there is a small circle enclosed by red line circumference containing a monogram formed of the letters "F. P. & B." on a white coloured ground.

The second of the said labels or trade marks consists also of a coloured oblong shaped picture surrounded by a yellow coloured vignette or ornamental borded rectangular on the upper side and circular on the lower side, containing, on a blue coloured ground, the representation of a man and a woman, seated side by side, each holding a wine glass filled with a red coloured liquid in the attitude of pledging each other. Over the head of this group there is, surrounded by a yellow coloured, irregular shaped vignette, the name of the said firm of "Fatehchand Pratapsing and Bros." in red letters and below the said group are the words "Wadgadi, Bombay" also in red ink and surrounded by a yellow coloured irregular shaped vignette.

The third of the said labels or trade marks consists of an oblong rectangular picture enclosed by thick yellow lines containing on a light yellow ground, and enclosed within a circle formed by a vine-tendril with purple coloured bunches of grapes the representation of a man dressed in a pink coat and blue pants seated on an arm chair or coach and holding in his right hand a glass of wine filled with a red liquid. On the top of the picture there is the name of the said firm of "Fatehchand Pratapsing & Bros." in red letters and below the picture are the words "Wadgadi, Bombay" also in red letters.

The fourth of the said labels or trade marks consists also of a coloured oblong rectangular picture surrounded by a yellow coloured vignette or border with green leaves and pink flowers. The picture contains the representation of two young female figures, one of them being on her knees and holding the lid of an open box and the other lying by the side of the former, on her knees and the palms of her hands and both of them as if gazing at the figure of an angel standing on the right side of the picture. On the top of the picture on a pink ribbon stretched horizontally is the name of the said firm "Fatehchand Partapsing & Bros."

Dated this 15th day of March, 1917.
FATEHCHAND PRATAPSING & BROTHERS,
7412 Vadgadi, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of Hurkisondas Goculdas, late of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu inhabitant a Mehta ..... Deceased.

VIDYAGAVRI wife of MOHANLAL NANDLAL, of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu inhabitant, residing in Mulji Vakil's Chawl, C. P. Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this tenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
The 10th day of March, 1917.
Messrs. DASTUR & Co.,
7406 Petitioner's Attorneys.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.,

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—
229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. DADABHOY FRAMJI POONJIAJI and BARJORJI FRAMJI POONJIAJI, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have agreed to sell to our client Bai JAINABAI, wife of HAJIBHOY HAJI VAZIR, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 54, Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay, in the Mercantile Bank's Building, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the same if any will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground or oart called or known by the name of Bhendy Bunder together with the messuages tenements or two dwelling houses and Bungalows now standing thereon situate at Modi in Mahim in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement Four hundred and ninety-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Collector's old Nos. 22-579 New No. 35 6 and New Survey No. 1/110 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under Ward C Ward No. 5776 (1) 5776 (2) and Street Nos. 252, and 252A respectively and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the Wire Fencing and beyond that the property of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway on or towards the West and North by the Oart of Pandurang Vitheba and on or towards the South by the Public Passage.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1917.
PAYNE & CO.,
7408 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai CHAMPOOBAI, wife of RAGHUNATHRAO BHAGWANTRAO JAGTAP and AHLYABAI, wife of GANPATRAO BAPUJI SINDE, both of Dewas and Poona respectively Hindu Inhabitants the administratrices of the property and credits of Tukaram Bhau Katay, deceased, have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons having any right, title, interest, or claim, in to or upon the said property or any part thereof, either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same (if any) will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground rent tenure situate at Pakmodia Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2689 and 2690, New No. 9695, Old Survey No. 1064 and New Survey No. 4480, containing by admeasurement 193 3/9 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house thereon and bounded on the East by Pakmodia Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Mahomedally Dossaji and on the South by the property of the Mosque of Adamji Peerbhoy and which premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6986 and Street Nos. 60 and 64.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1917.
PAYNE & Co.,
7411 Purchasers' Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 seconhand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 secondhand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Bay horse, quiet in harness.
1 rubber tyred buggy newly upholstered, tyres nearly new suitable for 14 to 14-2, and harness.

On SUNDAY the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 6, Walkeshwar Road, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood artistic furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, by Reed and Barton, and Elkington dining table and chairs, large mirror sideboard and dinner wagon, drawing room suite in 10 pieces English design sabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables; hatstand; handsome flower vases; writing tables; book cases; engraving and oilpaintings; selected seasoned wood bedroom furniture; fancy teapoys; Curzon chairs; revolving chair; office tables; revolving top writing table; brass, iron and wooden bedsteads; verandah benches; meatsafes; Hinks and Ditmar table and hanging lamps; Persian carpets; China matting; cooking utensils; alluminium; etc., etc., the property of H. Mulrony, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SECOND AND THIRD SELECTION HIDES, BROWN AND BLACK LEATHER FIT FOR BOOTS, UPPER HARNESS LEATHER ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sir Adamji Pirbhoy and Sons, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY the 20th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Tardeo on the Mill premises the following in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers

One large lot of second and third selection hides; brown and black leather fit for boots uppers; tanned calf's leather and harness leather etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the goods should be cleared away the next day on payment of the balance of the purchase money.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, AT MALABAR HILL, WALKESHWAR, NEXT TO SETH CHUNILAL PANALAL'S BUNGALOW.

Suit No. 436 of 1907.

Dyanath Krishnanath Khote and others ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
Dhondnath Reghunath Khote and others ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of September, 1912 and by order of Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, the Special Commissioner, appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction, on the premises the following valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Walkeshwar, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, fronting the Walkeshwar Road, on the east side thereof containing by admeasurement 2402 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 84, New Survey Nos. 7254, 7251 and 7250 with the messuage tenement and buildings, standing thereon, registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3135, and Street No. 2, Walkeshwar Road, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the West by the property of the late Mr. Soondernath Dinanath Khote on or towards the North by the property of Narotam Mauji and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the estate of Jekisondas Gangadas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustamji and Davidas, Attorneys for the plaintiffs at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT VICTORIA RODD, BYCULLA, KNOWN AS MUSTAFFA TIMBER AND WOOD MARKET OR NEW TIMBER MARKET.

Under instructions from Manibai, widow and Administratrix of the Estate of Lakhmidas Haridas, and Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Receiver of the Estate of Jettia Purshotam appointed in Suit No. 149 of 1902 (Bai Harakh vs. Tribhowandas Pragjee), and the said Manibai and Tribhowandas Pragjee, as Administratrix and Administrator, respectively *debonis non* with the will annexed of the estate of Valabhdas Purshotamdas deceased. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the the 18th April next, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable landed property:—

FIRSTLY:—All that property which is known as "Mustaffa." Timber Mart or new Timber Mart situate at the junction of Victoria Road, and Mount Road, Byculla, and consisting of all that Government leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being on the south side of Victoria Road, Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 25,234 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the Mount Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Mr. Karsetji Rustomji Kama, and partly by the property next hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the South by the remaining portion of the Government leasehold premises comprised in and secondly described in an Indenture of lease dated the 23rd December, 1909, and held by the Vendors of the Secretary of State for India under the aforesaid Lease, and on or towards the North by the said Victoria Road, and which premises are a portion of Government Leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 63,229 square yards or thereabouts comprised in and secondly described in the said Indenture of Lease bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1909, and made between the Secreary of State for India in Council of the one part and Lakhmidas Haridas and Rustomji Dhanjibhai Sethna of the other part and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 97, New No. 16331, Old Survey No. 688, and New Survey No. 3657.

SECONDLY:—All that Government leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being on the South side of the Victoria Road, at Byculla containing by admeasurement 3-716 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 97, New No. 16331, Old Survey No. 688, and New Survey No. 3655, being the hereditaments and premises now held by the Vendors under the said Indenture of lease bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1909, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Lakhmidas Haridas and R. D. Sethna of the other part, and firstly described therein and bounded as follows, i.e., on or towards the North by the Victoria Road, aforesaid, on or towards the South and West by the property in the occupation of Kharsetji Rustomji Kama, and on or towards the East by the premises hereinabove firstly described.

The property at present realises Rs. 1,425 per month by way of ground rent.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Madhavjee Kamdar and Chotochhoy, Solicitors, to the receiver or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 16th March, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belong to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instruction from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY the 20th March 1917, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following goods:—

Provisions, Crackers, bath bricks, Glassware, medicines, Mineral waters, Rubbergoods, biscuits, cakes, matches, solicylic acid, buttons, wines and spirits, show cards, enamelware, cotton hossiery, earthenware, shoes and boots tea, samples of brushes, insulators cotton piece goods, card boards, red lead, fire clay, cement, coal pitch, iron sulphate, tar, rectified spirit, belts and nuts, Sugar, moong, copra, paint, loose planks, deck chairs, empty drums, casks, cases, kegs, quantity of loose tobacco and marble tiles, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th March, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET
Tel. 1882.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

Armando Vay's Latest Sensation

THE CIRCUS DANCER
THE CIRCUS DANCER
THE CIRCUS DANCER

in five gripping reels
Featuring
COUNTESS CECYL TYRAN-PAGANINI.

Acknowledged to be a truly great production of the age.

DO NOT MISS IT. FEW DAYS LEFT
CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45 AND 10-30.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
USUAL HALF RATES.

Dainty illustrated booklet can be had at the theatre: PRICE ANNAS TWO.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

OPEN DAILY at the TOWN HALL, at 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) from 13th March till 27th March (including Sundays).

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Every Evening at 9-30 sharp!
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
and
WOLSELEY CHARLES
presents the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY
in a Season of Musical Comedy and Revue
25 Clever and Versatile Artistes.
FIRST PRODUCTION!
THE LONDON COLISEUM REVUE
"THE REDHEADS"
A Musical Comedy Revue in 2 acts.
Book by William Baron. Music by Robert Hood Browne.
Produced by
HARRY HALL
(Late producer London Hippodrome)
FULL ORCHESTRA
under the direction of
WOLSELEY CHARLES
Plan at ROSE & Co.

Next Saturday 17th.
"THE MILLION DOLLAR GIRL"
Next Sunday 18th.
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE AT 6 P.M.
Every Evening at 6-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR PICTURES!!

APOSTASY FORETOLD.

Paul said that Jesus could not come "except there come a falling away first and that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition." Has this apostasy been or is it to be?

Hear this subject at
NEW HALL
APOLLO BUNDER,
Opposite Watson's Annexe.
SUNDAY, MARCH 18, AT 6-30 P.M.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TWICE DAILY
at
5-30 AND 9-30.
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
GREAT SUCCRSS OF LAST NIGHT'S
NEW ARTISTES
ADELE
ADELE
ADELE
THE GRACEFUL AERIAL GYMNAST
Presenting acts
Unparalleled for,
Daring, Grace, and Grandeur
La Petite Adele the dainty little Lady on the Trapeze received an ovation for daring performance in mid-air.
"Vide Press."

FIRST APPEARANCE of
WORTH
THE GREAT PYRAMID PEDESTAL ARTISTE

FIRST APPEARANCE of
JOLLY LEO
THE REFINED ACROBATIC COMEDIAN.

STUPENDOUS SHOW
The season will end on Monday next.

NOTICE:—Owing to the arrival of the above new Artistes the season will be extended to Monday next.

PRICES:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2-8, Balcony Rs. 1-8, Gallery Rs. 1, and Annas 8, Boxes Rs. 10 to Rs. 35.

CHILDREN HALF PRICES TO THE 5-30 PERFORMANCE.

PLANS FOR RESERVED SEATS AT ROSE & CO.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Now, please! Look Sharp!

TO-DAY is positively the

Last Chance

To See the first three episodes of the

GIRL from 'FRISCO

Don't miss them to-day or you will regret it the whole life-time.

COME POSITIVELY TO-DAY, DON'T FAIL.

WEST END CINEMA

Tel. No. 3400. New Churny Road.

LAST NIGHT!!!

OF

CHARLES De LARUE—Detective Serial.

20,000 Feet Long—First Part.

ON THE TRACK OF — **THE VAMPIRES**

Exciting—Thrilling—Sensational.

WITNESS—Mr. Burton raising a regiment in the Series o "THE GRIP OF EVIL."

3 SHOWS—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

EMPIRE CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p. m.

DO NOT MISS

the 2nd and final Episode in the career of the

"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS."

This week

"FANFAN & CLAUDINET."

MARIE FROMET

as

"CLAUDINET"

MADELINE FROMET

as

"FANFAN"

showing the terrible struggles of the

"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS"

With the Travelling Show.

In this episode Jean, who was given away to Limace the Burglar is now grown up and known as "Fanfan," trained to be a thief, and has, for his companion in escapades, Claudinet (MARIE FROMET), nephew to Limace. These little wretches enact an enchanting drama interwoven with love, misfortune, devotion and sublime self-sacrifice.

The Incomparable Comedian

WIFFLES

As "A Dancing Master."

6-30 To-night 10

GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE OF VARIETIES

presents

THE WHAT NOTS

In a pot-pourri of

MIRTH, MUSIC & MAGIC

VAUDEVILLE, NOVELTIES AND DANCES.

RENVILLE ROBERTY

In new feats of Parleur, magic with hands kerchiefs, cards, Dices, etc.

MISS IRENE BERYL

will sing "Night Time in Dixie"

To conclude with the Great "Sand" and the picturesque

SERPENTINE DANCES

MISS MONA

In new and popular choruses

CHARLIE

The Whistling Coon

THE WARLEYS

In their side splitting comique sketch

MINSTREL—DRAMA

followed by the celebrated

FACINATION WALZ

Above MAMMOTH VAUDEVILLS will be intercepted by our 3 part powerful cinema Drama

"THE MILLS OF THE GODS"

And a comedy

SUBDUING OF MUSNAGG

SAME OLD PRICES.

ELDORADO! ELDORADO!!

ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH

LAMINGTON ROAD.

One minute walk from

GRANT ROAD RAILWAY STATION.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

THE CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY

45,000 Feet.

which drew the first 2 Nights packed houses. Beats all record, come one—come all—wait none, to see the wonders of Cinematograph.

Our Gaint Screen with absolutely bes projection and lights speaks for itself.

DON'T MISS TO SEE

the first two episodes 5,000 feet.

LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!

From Saturday, another complete change of programme with 2nd instalment of the greatest FILM

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool, Mar. 13th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian	250
" " Imports	10,000
Mid. Americans	12.20
Egyptian F. G. F.	22.95
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May. 17.75 / July. 17.55
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	May. 17.26 / July. 17.14

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 13th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
March	11.74	—10
March-April	11.68	
April-May	11.62	
May-June	11.58	
June-July	11.49	—11
July-Aug.	11.41	
Aug.-Sept.	11.18	
Sept.-Oct.	10.93	—9
Oct.-Nov.	10.78	
Nov.-Dec.	10.68	—8
Dec.-Jan.	10.63	
Jan.-Feb.	10.60	—9
Feb.-Mar.	10.59	
March-April	10.58	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, March 13th.

Months.	To-day's price.	
May	21.25	
July	20.85	+5
Nov.	20.40	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 13th.

M G Bengal Good	9.32
" " Fully Good	9.42
" " Fine	9.75
" No 1 Oomra Good	10.02
" " " Fully Good	10.20
" " " Fine	10.45
" Broach Good	11.24
" " Fully Good	11.52
" " Fine	11.60
" Scinde Good	9.17
" " Fully Good	9.35
" " Fine	9.60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York March 13th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	--
" " " to Continent	--
Futures at New York May	17.97+5
Futures at New York July	17.86+14
Spot Cotton at New York	18.10—25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	--
Futures at New Orleans May	17.50+3
" " July	17.38+4

New York, Mar. 13th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	Nil.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" " to Continent	
Futures at New York May	--
" " July	--
Spot Cotton at New York	--
" at New Orleans	17.50 Unchgd
Futures at New Orleans May	--
" July	--
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9⅜
Demand Bills	4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars	74½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Mar. 15th.

DELIVERY.

DESCRIPTION.	Mar. 1917	April 1917	May 1917	SPOT COTTON.
Broach, Good	M.G. ..	396	--	--
Broach, Fine	M.G. 409	401	--	410/15
Bengal, F.G.	M.G. 286	..	..	285/95
Bengal, Fine	M.G. 295	..	302	295/05
Bengal, Superfine	M.G. ..	..	..	305/15
Rajputana, Fine	M.G. ..	..	..	292/02
Sind Panjab, Fine	M.G. 299	..	..	295/05
Kham. Akola	Fine M.G. 361/2	..	366	350/65
Ellich/Amraoti, Fine	M.G. ..	..	..	350/70
Dhamg /Pulgaon, Fine	M G ..	..	..	360/76
Yeotmal, Fine	M G ..	..	..	365/75
Nagpore, Fine	M G ..	..	..	370/80
Hingt /Wardha, Fine	G M ..	..	..	375/85
Khandelsh, Fine	M G 350	..	..	335/45
Khandelsh, F G	M G. 322	..	..	310/25
Khandwa Sanawad, F.G.	M.G. ..	..	..	310/25
Jalna, F.G.	M.G. ..	..	..	340/50
Indore, F.G.	M.G. ..	..	..	..
Ujjain, F.G.	M.G. ..	..	..	..
Nander, F.G.	M.G. ..	..	..	400/10
Mathla, Fine	M G ..	..	..	340/50
Mathla, F G	M G ..	..	..	330/40
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good ..	..	..	..
Coompta, Good	M G ..	415	..	..
Westerns, Good	M G ..	402	..	..
Westerns, Good	H G ..	397	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 15th March, 1917 4-30 p.m.

Growth	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Deliverys
Bengals (M G)	310	298	288	..	Ready
Bengals (M G)	..	294	284	..	25th Mar. 17
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	314	302	292	..	Ready
	..	296	286	..	25th Mar. 17
Khandesh (M G)	..	354	354	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	25th Mar. 17
Jalna (M G)	..	..	350	..	Ready
Barsee (M G)	..	..	370	..	Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	..	..	..	..	
Akola Khamg	..	360	340	..	Ready
Oomrawatee Karanja (M G)	..	..	..	..	25th Mar. 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	..	357	337	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	25th Mar. 17
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M G)	..	363	345	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	25th Mar. 17
	..	370	355	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M G)	..	..	..	..	25th Mar. 17
Nagpore	..	378	363	..	Ready
Kampti (M G)	..	..	..	..	25th Mar. 17
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	..	380	365	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	25th Mar. 17
	..	410	402	..	Ready
Broach (M G)	..	406	..	..	25th Mar 17
	..	398	..	394	25th Ap 17
Wadhwan (M G)	..	418	..	..	Ready
(H G.)	..	408	..	..	Ready
Mathla (M.G.)	..	345	333	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	404	May June
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	408	May June
	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	402	May June
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	392	May June
	..	..	..	..	
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	415	May June
Mira) (M.G.)	..	..	..	415	" "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, March 15th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery: Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30'	45 8 0	6 10 0
" White Cawnpore 70-30	45 8 0	6 10 0
" Karachi Bangla	46 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 2 0	6 8 0
" Brown Cawnpore	6 2 0	6 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore'	6 10 0	7 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 10 0	9 0 0
" Brown Thin	8 4 0	8 10 0
Recleed, White 80/40	43 0 0	0 0 0
" Gujar 75/25	44 0 0	0 12 0
" Gujar 50/50	42 0 0	0 0 0
" Black	39 0 0	0 0 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 14 0
Groundnuts	41 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 6 0
Jawa	36 0 0	0 2 0
Arandia	37 0 0	....

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, April May	9	9	11
Linseed May	9	6	0
" Sept.	12	2	0

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer ¼ 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts ¼ 9/32.
3 months Sight Credits ¼ 19/32.
3 months Sight Francs 19¼.
30 days Sight Hongkong 164¼.
30 days Sight Shanghai 240¼.
60 days Sight Japan 161¾.

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Mar. 15.

Silver market is quiet due to decline in China Exchanges and London prices.
English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 16-1.
Silver Ready ex-duty 85-3.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-duty 85-10.
Silver 2nd Settlement (May) ex-duty 85-12.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent Government Paper is quoted at 67.
4 per cent Conversion Loan at 79.

SHARES.

The market for Mill shares opened firm and there was a further rise in the prices all around, but later on a re-action set in due to speculators unloading. On the whole the market closed fairly steady.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1355 to 1367/8 Madhawjis from 1645 to 1655, Bazulbhoys from 700 to 712/8, Crescents from 227/8 to 235, Currumbhais from 337/8 to 342/8, Indian Bleaching from 295 to 3.. Indore Malwa from 467/8 to 482/8, Pearls from 515 to 522/8, Swedeshis improved to 1,790, Ahmedabad Advance to 900 and Central India to 2340.

Shivrapurs improved to 47, Bundis were steady at 21.

Katni Ordinary moved between 255 to 260 and Deferreds were quiet at 870. Tata Ordinary moved between 247/8 and 257/8 and Deferreds improved to 945.

Bombay Tramways were steady at 325 and Bombay United declined to 770.

Alcock Ashdowns were placed at 845 and Tata Hydros improved to 1105.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank yesterday reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to six per centum per annum. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILLS CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the above mills was held yesterday, Mr. W. H. Brady presiding. The profit for the year, together with last years balance, amounted to Rs. 3,29,451-4-2. The directors have now carried Rs. 81,000 to the depreciation account, Rs. 75,000 to the equalisation of Dividend Fund Account. Rs. 1,20,000 have been given away in *ad interim* dividend of Rs. 30 per share, and a further dividend of Rs. 50 per share amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs was now proposed, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,451-4-2.

The report further stated:—

"Your Directors regret that the working of the Mills has not been so profitable as last year, which is due to the frequent prevalence of Malaria sickness of the Mill-hands, bringing about a shortness of labour at both Mills, and to the unsatisfactory state which has characterised the China Yarn Market during the year under report, rendering it impossible for the Jehangir Wadia Mill to work at a profit. Owing to the price of cotton being almost double to that ruling in past years, it calls for a larger working capital to finance the purchase of cotton to cover sales of Yarn and Cloth, but as Clause 103 (2) of the Company's Articles of Association places restrictions on your Directors' power to borrow money, they have to request the Shareholders to sanction an extension of borrowing facilities, which will enable them to borrow up to 15 lakhs when necessary. The Electrification of both Mills has been completed during the year, and is working satisfactorily. Your Directors have the pleasure to inform you that Mr. W. H. Brady having acquired the interest of the late Mr. J. F. Bradbury in the Firm of Bradbury & Co. (the Agents and Managers of your Company), was admitted a partner in the said firm as from the 15th November 1916. Mr. Brady was formerly a partner with the late Mr. Bradbury when the firm was styled Bradbury, Brady and Co. Mr. Brady has joined the Board of Directors and you will be asked to confirm the appointment."

Messrs. Tribhovandas Verjivandas and R. B. Jijibhoy were reappointed directors and the recommendations were adopted.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MFG. CO., LTD.

Mr. W. H. Brady, presided at the annual general meeting of the above company held yesterday afternoon.

The nett profit for the year was Rs. 92,259-11-4, out of this Rs. 45,000 have been set aside for depreciation fund and Rs. 25,000 have been added to the balance from the Equalisation of Dividend Fund Account, making Rs. 72,259-11-4, Rs. 72,000 have been paid in dividends of Rs. 60 per share for the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 259-11-4. The report stated further,

Your Directors regret that the profitable working of the Mill has not come up to the level of the previous year, owing to the larger interest which has had to be paid on borrowed money, arising from the Company having been compelled to carry an abnormal stock of yarn during the year under report. The Company's property including building, machinery and stock now stands insured at Rs. 27,68,100. The profits and standing charges of the Company have been insured for £36,000 to cover a maximum stoppage of 24 months, such insurance to run from 3rd January, 1917 to 3rd January 1918. Your Directors have increased the amount of insurance on standing charges and profits to cover a stoppage of 24 months instead of 12 months, as, in the event of a fire taking place and resulting in the destruction of any of the Textile Machinery it would probably be impossible to replace it under two years owing to the war.

Mr. J. Knowles was re-appointed director and the report was passed.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports received from the districts, standing crops are generally in good condition. Harvesting of crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in Thar Parkar, Gujarat, West Khandesh, Satara, Bijapur, Kathiawar, Baroda and Cutch. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals and Kaira. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, March 15.*)

Mr. Addison E. Southard as Consul for the United States of America at Aden has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent at Bhor vice Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Jacob, First Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months with effect from the 15th April 1917 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The resignation of Mr. Narmandi Ratanji Kothawala of his appointment as Delegate of the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat has been accepted.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha to act as Assistant Judge of Thana under the Provincial Civil Service Rules, for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

The furlough granted to Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., Second Grade Judge, was extended by two days.

Mr. M. J. Yajnik, Assistant Judge, Ahmedabad, to be an Additional Sessions Judge in the Ahmedabad Sessions Division, and to direct, that he shall try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad may make over to him for trial.

Privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. W. C. Holman, Superintendent of Bombay Railway Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Maratha Railways, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. J. Stenson to be Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. J. R. Murray, deceased.

Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Petigara to be substantive *pro tempore* Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, during the absence of Mr. P. Sullivan on special duty, or pending further orders.

Khan Bahadur Framji Dinshaw Kamdin to be a delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat vice Khan Bahadur Dossabhai Pestonji Doctor, whose resignation has been accepted.

Mr. E. J. Taleyarkhan, City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ahmedabad, is empowered to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the C. P. Code.

Mr. P. S. Shirali, Mamlatdar of the Khanapur Taluka and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Belgaum is empowered to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the C. P. Code, till the 31st October, 1917.

Mr. J. D. Buxy, Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, is allowed an extension by one month of the privilege leave for one month granted to him by the Director of Agriculture in his Notification No. 1303 dated 13th February, 1917.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Balwant Jagade is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from 14th November, 1916.

Mr. J. B. Anding to act as Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Surat and Broach, vice Mr. G. R. Holland, proceeding on military duty, pending further orders.

Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., is granted privilege leave for three weeks with effect from 10th April, 1917, with permission to prefix to it the Easter holidays.

Mr. H. J. Keess, Assistant Collector of Excise, Ahmedabad and Mahi Kantha Agency leased area, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the date of relief.

Khan Bahadur Syed Nissar Hussein is appointed to act as Assistant Collector of Excise, Ahmedabad and Mahi Kantha Agency leased area, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. J. Keess, or pending further orders.

The Reverend G. Hewitt, on return to civil duty, is appointed Chaplain to the Camp in Ganeshkhind Park as a temporary measure.

Mr. C. N. Mandy, temporary Engineer, is appointed Executive Engineer, Poona District, vice Mr. E. M. Duggan, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.I.C.E., or until further orders.

Mr. Amratlal Tribhovandas Patel to be President of the Municipality of Kaira vice Mr. Madhav Jagannath Dikshit, resigned.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I notice in the issue of March 15th of your paper that the report of the Tramways Committee of the Municipality on the New Hydro-Electric License has been approved.

2. It appears to me that the Committee have taken a very narrow view of the situation, and in framing the resolution which is to be sent to Government, have not kept the interests of the city as a whole in front of them, but are willing to sacrifice those interests in order to succour Company which has so far done little to help itself.

3. Bombay is both a residential and a manufacturing city and as such, an electric supply is essential for transport, domestic and power purposes.

4. The Bombay Electric Supply Company cater for transport, domestic electricity and the small power user; so far very little has been done to bring the public into touch with the multiplicity of uses to which Electricity can be put in the Home, such as cooking, cleaning, washing, etc. etc. There is then an enormous field, which has as yet been scarcely touched and which when properly explored will prove a mutual benefit to the Supply Company and the consumer.

5. The Hydro-Electric Company have created a tremendous boon to the large manufacturer and to the public generally by the reduction of the smoke nuisance brought about by the electrification of some of the Mills and other factories.

6. The Clause objected to in the New Hydro-Electric License now before Government is that which deals with the minimum supply. It has been proposed to reduce the minimum from 500,000 to 125,000 B.O.T. units per annum. It cannot be argued that this reduction gives undue preference to the Hydro-Electric Company and may operate very materially against them, since they may be called upon to supply energy in districts which are not served by their distributing cables necessitating heavy capital expenditure on which they would not get an adequate return.

7. On the other hand the benefit to the community at large in having a cheap supply of energy within call is a decided one and should not be turned aside without some very good reason being offered.

8. I consider then that the resolution as put forward is a distinct bar to the progress of Bombay as a city, in that it tends to prevent the development of small manufacturing concerns which must have a cheap supply of energy available.

That the grounds put forward by the Tramways Committee are insufficient because there is still an enormous field to be developed by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company by exploiting domestic supply and the small power user.

That since the Tramway Company either cannot or will not supply energy at a sufficiently low rate to compete with other prime movers, e.g., coal and oil, capital which might more profitably be applied to the manufacturing concern is sunk unnecessarily in providing prime movers.

That in stemming progress in the manner stated the Municipality are not furthering the interests of the city at large but are sacrificing them to the advantage of a Company which has already a monopoly.

That in obstructing the introduction of electric energy the Municipality are defeating the object of the Industries Commission which has been doing so much to further the interests of indigenous industries.

9. I have offered these remarks in the hope that a movement may be made to bring these points to the notice of Goverdnment before any final decision is made.—Yours, etc.

PROGRESS.

March 14.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 15.

Weather has been dry generally but the depression in Afghanistan yesterday now lies over Central Punjab and weather in the North West is becoming unsettled.

Forecast:—Few thunderstorms in Punjab.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 14th Mar. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 31 deg Fahs.	29.850	Inch.
Temperature of Air	79.1	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.0	"
Deg Point	72.0	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.791	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky = 10)		
Monday—4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	0.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.2	"
Minimum do.	73.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WNW,NW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	143	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur	15	m 2 32	26 1	15	m 8 41	16 9
		3 46a	25 8		9 8a	21 0
Fri.	16	m 11 54	27 4	16	m 5 45	16 10
					5 44a	16 10
Sat.	17	m 4 16	24 5	17	m 10 59	18 0
		6 24a	25 2		6 15a	17 9
Sun.	18	m 5 6	24 1	18	m 1 11	21 7
		7 58a	25 9		0 37a	18 1
Mon	19	m 7 43	24 7	19	m 2 22	20 4
		9 2a	26 10		2 2a	17 7
Tues.	20	m 9 2	25 10	20	m 3 15	18 10
		10 5da	27 10		3 6a	16 11
Wed	21	m 9 59	27 3	21	m 3 58	17 3
		10 29a	28 8		4 0a	16 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 15 (Thursday)	" 6h. 47m.	" 6h. 43m.
" 16 (Friday)	" 6h. 52m.	" 6h. 47m.
" 17 (Saturday)	" 6h. 48m.	" 6h. 49m.
" 18 (Sunday)	" 6h. 44m.	" 6h. 49m.
" 19 (Monday)	" 6h. 43m.	" 6h. 49m.
" 20 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 43m.	" 6h. 50m.
" 21 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 42m.	" 6h. 50m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1917 Mar.	23rd	9h.	35.0m. a.m.
First Quarter	" "	30th	4h.	6.4m. p.m.
Full Moon	" April	7th	7h.	18.8m. p.m.
Last Quarter	"	15th	1h.	42.0m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Thursday, the 15th March, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the extreme north while skies continue clear over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature continues to rise and is now 6 deg. to 15 deg. F. in excess; night temperature is also in excess at Rawalpindi and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Agra and Mainpuri; night temperature is in defect at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in Rajputana; night temperature is also above the average at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—Weather has become slightly unsettled in the north Punjab and upper Sind. Dry weather is likely except in the extreme north and possibly in the extreme south.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 15th March 1917 was 30.109 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mereurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

MOTOR LORRIES AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I ask you the favour of granting me a small space in your widely read paper to enable me to ventilate a grievance which not only I but other Lorry owners also have against the Authorities who engage Motor Lorries for transport work in the Docks on behalf of Government.

I understand the contract is renewed every three months, and for some reason or other the same firm has always been favoured with the contract without an opportunity being given to competitive companies to quote.

I feel sure that if the authorities concerned were to call for tenders in the same way as other Government and Municipal Departments do, they will be able to obtain these motor lorries at a cheaper price than at present which would certainly mean a great saving to Government the more so as at the present time every penny saved will assist in prosecuting the War with greater vigour and bring it to a successful conclusion more speedily.—Yours, etc.

OWNER OF MOTOR LORRIES.

March 14.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 7th of Meher, 1286.
Mahomedan: 21st Jamadee-ul-Anwal, 1835.
Hindu: 11th of Fagun Vad, 1979.
Sunrise: 6h. 52m.; Sunset: 6h. 47m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Meeting of the Legislative Council 4-30 a.m.
Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Jask, Charbar, Linga, Bahrein, Dubai, Bunderabas, Mohomerah and Busra, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 7-0 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 17.

Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee 4-40 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Co.'s new play "The Million Dollar Girl" at 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 18.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon Manila and Hongkong via Nagapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.
Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Comedy Co., Matinee at 6 p.m.

MONDAY, March 19.

Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament commences.

TUESDAY, March 20.

Conference on Veneral Diseases, Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, 11-30 a.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition at the Town application.
Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Comedy Co at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre: "Two Little Vagabonds, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. ever Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-15, 6-4 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 10	21 30
Poona Mail	11 15	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter-Class)	8 40	7
Poona Express	19 35	7 55
South East Passenger	15 35	& 24
Punjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Expresses. (Departure Seven hours after Mail Steamer is signalled.)		

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 35	21 0
Kathiawar Express 3rd Class	7 40	21 20
Slow Passenger	20 50	7 45

1ST TROOP BOMBAY BADEN-POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Orders for the week ending Saturday, 17th March 1917:—

Wednesday, 14th March:—Fall in on the maidan at 5-30 sharp.

Morse to be learnt, and everyone to bring pencil and note paper.

Saturday, 17th March:—Fall in on the maidan in field uniform at 4-30 p.m. for general field work.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Mar. 16.

601. Inspection.—The Battalion (Adults and Cadets) will parade on Maidan, opposite Headquarters at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, March 17th. Dress.—Drill order with helmets.

All members and reservists excluding only those on Actual Military Duty must attend unless granted leave of absence in writing which will only be given on production of a medical certificate.

606. Musketry.—The Range is allotted daily to Casuals, Os. C. Companies must arrange for musketry to be completed this week.

Musketry Competitions.—All competitions are cancelled until further notice.

607. Cadets Drill Competition.—Will be held at Headquarters, at 5 p.m. on Thursday, March 22nd.

608. Machine Gun Courses.—"H" Company Class will parade at Princess Dock Armoury at 4-30 p.m. The Battalion Class will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday.

609. Parade.—"E" Company Fridays at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

Motor Cyclist Section.—On Fridays at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.

"F" Company every Monday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill order.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Mar. 15.

No. 52.—DUTIES.

Duties for the week commencing Sunday 11th instant:

Orderly Officer for the current week Lieut W. N. Cartland.

Orderly Officer next for duty Lieut. A. M. Green.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Coy. Sergt. E. E. Bellamy.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Coy. Sergt. V. Y. Smith.

Orderly Sergt. E. E. Coy. Corpl. R. S. Meyer.

No. 53.—PARADES.

Every day at Mahaluxmi at 7 a.m. Machine Gun Detachments.

Every day at Headquarters at 7 o'clock morning and evening regimental parades.

57. Leave.—Gunner A. F. Walters, No. 5 Provisional Coy., B.V.A., has been granted leave of absence from 16-3-17 to 19-3-17 inclusive.

58. Supernumerary List.—Gunner C. H. Fletcher, No. 4 Coy., B.V.A., Ahmedabad, has been placed on the Supernumerary List with effect from 1-1-17.

59. Transfers.—Sapper Graveston, E. E. Co., B.V.A., has been transferred to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles with effect from 13-3-17.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

Musicians are required for the Corps and are requested to send their names into Headquarters early.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Mar. 15.

259. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 17th March 1917:—
At Headquarters.—
Buglars, Saturday at 5-30 p.m.
260. First Aid Examination.—An examination for First Aid certificates will be held at Headquarters on Thursday 22nd at 5-30 p.m.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

NOTICE.

Members desirous of being employed as clerks in Military Offices should apply to the Adjutant as early as possible.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

SALLE FRANCAISE

Professor P. L. Charlies will lecture on "Barbed Wire and Machine Guns" on Saturday next at the Salle Francaise at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TELEGRAPHIC NOTICE.

The Eastern Cable Company report that owing to interruption in railway communication in the south of Spain through flood, all week-end telegrams to, and via the United Kingdom are subject to abnormal heavy delay.

PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal (Parsi Writers' Association), Mr. S. S. Mehta, will deliver, at Bai Bhicaji Bengali School, Fort, a public lecture on "Has the Gujarati Literature, produced a Shakespeare?" to-day, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

LORD WILLINGDON'S DONATION TO WOMEN'S BRANCH

The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund has received the sum of Rs. 250 from the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, being the thirteenth instalment owing to there being no consumption of Champagne at Government House.

THEOSOPHICAL STUDY CLASS.

Mr. W. R. Korkar will conduct a study class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m., on the subject of "Theosophy and Yoga Philosophy." The class is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 21st March 1917. Registered letters will be accepted up to 12-30 p.m. and parcels up to 11-30 a.m. Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

Mails for Ceylon, and Australia will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Saturday the 17th instant.

IMPERIAL INDIAN CITEZENSHIP ASSOCIATION.

The Committee of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association conveys its cordial thanks to his Excellency the Viceroy and the Government of India for the new rule passed under the Defence of India Act which will have the effect of preventing indentured emigration during the war to Trinidad British Guiana Jamaica and Fiji.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were five attacks and four deaths from plague yesterday Mahaluxmi reporting one death, Byculla one attack, Parel one death and one attack and Sion three attacks and two deaths. There were four attacks of smallpox and nine of Cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 112 compared with 98 on the corresponding day of last year and 68 of 1915.

SHEPPARD AFTER-CARE FUND CONCERT.

The Committee of the Sheppard After-Care Fund and Association of the David Sassoon Reformatory desire, in as public a manner as possible, to tender their warmest thanks to all the performers at the Matinée Concert and Tableaux held at the Excelsior Theatre on the 14th instant and not only to the performers are their thanks due but to the working Committee and to the chief organizer Khan Bahadur B. D. Pudumjee.

Few realize the enormous labour involved in getting up a performance of this kind by amateurs: but all connected with it, will be gratified at the pleasure given to a packed house, and to the large and generous support thus assured to the After-Care Fund.

A FATAL MISTAKE IN MEDICINE,

The Deputy Coroner concluded the inquest regarding the death of Sakharam Dowlat, aged 17 years who died on the 24th February after having taken some medicine for cough which was given him by his fellow-workman named Dhondu Genu. The facts of the death have already appeared in these columns. The owner of the factory Ebrahim Patanwalla deposed that in the preparation of perfumes oil of bitter almonds was used. Possibly there were some bottles of that oil in the factory and possibly there were some unlabelled bottles too, which resembled essence of ginger in appearance. His servant might have given a phial of oil of bitter almonds instead of essence of ginger.

The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by oil of bitter almonds taken by the deceased instead of essence of ginger and sent to him by mistake instead of the essence by Dhondu Genu.

PLUMBAGO IN MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 14.

An important discovery of deposits of plumbago is stated to have been made recently in Mysore by Mr. Louis Stromeyer, an expert prospector who is well known in the State. Graphite had been found in Bangalore before now, but only in such small quantities like asbestos as not to be paying.

The present discovery appears to be a fairly rich deposit with the additional advantage that it is within three miles of railway. Plumbago has been found in Travancore and Mysore previously, but the quality was not up to the standard of the Ceylon and Madagascar product which is what the market requires. Whether the present find is of better quality than the previous one is not yet known.

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION OF THE HIGH COURT.

REFERENCE TO FULL BENCH.

Nazar Mahomed Nur Mahomed and eight others v. The King-Emperor.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. J. A. C. Wales, Mewas Agent, West Khandesh.

The first accused was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapon under section 326 I.P.C., and the others with the abetment of the same. They were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The facts are briefly these:—

The nine accused as well as the complainant were residents of Abrankuva in the Rathi State in the Mewas Agency. The sister of the first accused, a girl of 16, was married eight months ago to accused No. 8. Ahmed the injured man was the cousin of the girl. On her marriage, the girl was put in Purdah but her cousin Ahmed used to visit her clandestinely. He was warned once in the Mosque and on a second occasion he was caught in the house of the 8th accused. The case for the prosecution was that all the nine accused on the day of the offence suddenly entered the house of Ahmed in the afternoon and the accused No. 1 cut off his nose with the knife given by accused No. 2, while some of the other accused beat him and some kept a watch.

The defence of the accused was that the accused No. 1 returning from his field on that day, went to drink water at the house of his sister which was on the way. At the time Ahmed was inside the house misbehaving with his sister. Finding that she was discovered, the sister in order to make it appear that she was innocent cried out that Ahmed was outraging her. Thereupon accused No. 1 rushed in and then acting under grave and sudden provocation pursued Ahmed to his house which was at the distance of a few yards and there cut off his nose.

The Assessors found the first accused guilty and the rest not guilty. The Mewa-Agent, however, convicted all the accused and sentenced No. 1 to three years rigorous imprisonment, No. 8 to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default six months' further rigorous imprisonment and the rest to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

JUDGMENT.

Justice Batchelor in delivering the judgment said:—

This is an appeal from a judgment of the Mewas Agent, West Khandesh, by whom the appellants have been convicted under sections 326 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code and have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, each term being less than five years.

The appeal gives rise to a preliminary question of some difficulty, that is to say, the question whether this Court has jurisdiction to entertain an appeal from a convicted prisoner who has been sentenced by the Court of the Mewas Agent to a term not exceeding five years' imprisonment. That question was answered in 1890, by a Division Bench of this Court in Queen Empress v. Sarya (I. L. R. 15 Bom. 505) where it was held that such an appeal did not lie to the High Court. This decision was noticed and commented on in Imperatrix v. Ratnya (I. L. R. 25 Bom. 667) where however no doubt, appears to have been thrown on the authority of the earlier case. The authority of that case is, however, exposed to some doubt and uncertainty owing to the decision of this Court in Emperor v. Khalpa Ranchhod (18 Bom. L. R. 755). For the decision in Sarya's case proceeded mainly upon the view that rule 44 of the Rules published under section 3 of Act XIV of 1846 was "ultra vires," and consequently was of no avail to furnish this Court with jurisdiction to entertain an appeal of a case such as the present. But in Khalpa Ranchhod's case the validity of rule 44 came under the consideration of the Court and the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton after referring to section 4 of Act XI of 1846 observed that rule 44 appeared to them to permit this Court to entertain the appeal if the accused and, if necessary to resort to the provisions of section 428 of the Criminal Procedure Code for the purpose of obtaining any additional evidence that might be necessary. It is true that in this case the Court's attention does not appear to have been directed to the decision in Empress v. Sarya (I. L. R. 15 Bom. 505) and that there was also a reference to this Court from the Mewas Agent, the accused having been sentenced to death. At the same time it is I think apparent that there is real conflict between the decision in Khalpa Ranchhod's case and the grounds upon which the decision has rested in Sarya's case. That conflict is the more noticeable because the circumstance that Khalpa Ranchhod was sentenced to death, and was not sentenced to a term of five years' imprisonment or less, formed no part of the ratio of the Court's judgment. Moreover, after such argument as we have heard to-day, it appears to me that some grounds do exist for reconsidering the decision in Empress v. Sarya (I. L. R. 15 Bom. 505). For even if, as the learned judges thought, rule 44 was beyond the powers conferred by section 3 of Act XI of 1846 a point which is not wholly free from difficulty, yet it may still be necessary to consider what effect, if any, Act XIV of 1874 may have in the direction of saving this rule 44, and preserving it as a valid rule.

On the whole, therefore, there being this divergence between the decisions some inherent difficulty in the question itself and some reason to suppose that apart from the later case the decision in Empress v. Sarya may be incorrect, it appears to me desirable that the question should be referred to a Full Bench. One question referred will be that which I have stated at the beginning of this judgment.

JUSTICE SHAH'S CONCURRENCE.

Shah J.—I agree. I only desire to add that I feel some difficulty in accepting the conclusion in Queen Empress v. Sarya that Rule 44 of the rules made under Act XI of 1846, is "ultra vires". The words of sections 3 of the Act are at least equally reasonably susceptible of a construction, which would save the rule and in my opinion that construction ought to be preferred. Taking the rules as a whole particularly Rules Nos. 43 and 44 it seems to me that the Government have provided that every case shall be liable to the control of the Sadar Foujdari Adalat referred to in section 4 of the Act, subject to the condition that in a certain class of cases, the Agent himself should submit the papers to that Court, and that in other cases he is to submit the papers if required to do so by that Court on the petition of the accused. The extent of the power of the Sadar Foujdari Adalat in all cases is the same. If the rules in terms provided that all cases must be submitted by the Agent to the Sadar Foujdari Adalat it will be difficult to say that the Government had no power under section 3 of the Act to make such rules. I am unable to see why the result should be otherwise, when that is the effect of the present rules with this difference only that in certain cases the papers must be submitted by the Agent to the Sadar Foujdari Adalat, whereas in other cases he is to do so if required by that Court on the petition of the accused.

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

Sir Archy Birkmyre was re-elected President and Mr. T. Smith of the United Provinces and the Hon. Mr. Eden have been elected Vice-Presidents of the European Association of Calcutta.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 16TH OF MARCH, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON THECHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

68-16-542-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham v. Sarupchand Hookamchand, Malvi H M and R, Part heard.

43-16-779-16.—Bhimji & Co., Nanji Govindji v. Sakarchand Khushalchand & ors, M B Chothia.

69-16-364-16.—Edgelow G W & Co., Narotam Morarji Goculdas & ors v. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (in Liquidation), Little and Co.

70-16-1081-15.—Payne and Co., The Phoenix Mills Ltd. v. Madhowdas Rupchand & Co. a firm, Mulji and Tha.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 49.

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

49-16-1415-15.—Hiralal & Co., Bhaidas Shivdas v. Bai Gulab & anr, Mehta D & L, Edg G W & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

886-16.—Payne & Co., Hafiz Abdool Sakoor & anr v. Messrs. Javalaparsad Gayaparsad a firm.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

447-16.—Payne and Co., Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malekatyar v. C Vorhaid & Co., firm Mulla and Mulla, Part heard, 6-3-17.

579-16.—Malvi H M and R, Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Jethmal & anr, Part heard, 23-2-17.

150-12.—Patell & Eze, Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & anr v. Ganpat Mahadeo Mohete and ors Sham M & H Ch S 27-2-17.

C C 1343-16.—Amin & Desai Shamji Champsey v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld., Crawford B & Co.

657-16.—N C Dalal (For a pauper) Pushotam das Madhowji v. Javarchand Naranji and ors Shroff D and D.

1037-16.—S A Tyabji (For a pauper), Korba Errayya Sayanna v. Korba Sayanna Erraya & ors, Purnanand & Co.

1096-14.—Khanderao L & M Munjvehari Govindrao Joshi v. Govindrao Harischandra and ors Manecklal & C. Forbes & Co. Unwalla P and P.

930-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co. Purshotamdas Harkissondas v. The Central India Spg. Wg. & Mafg Co Ltd Wadia G & Co.

1157-16.—Unwalla P & P Charandass Khatao a firm v. Monji Molji Captain & V.

13-16.—Madh. K & Ch. Mulchand Sobhagmal a firm v. Raichand Lakhmichand & ors Malvi M & R.

1362-14.—Motichand & D. Fulchand Gulabchand & ors v. Jagdish Sakarchand & anr, Amin & D. Purnanand & Co.

S C CT 483-18307-16.—Dikshit Dh & P, Bhagwanji Tulsidas v. Fardoonji Jamaspji Pandia and Co.

204-15.—Surajmal and Co Ratansey Maneckchand v. Jethabhai Narsey and ors Wadia G & Co Mehta D & L.

1347-16.—Surajmal and Co Ratansi Maneckchand v. Velji Natha and ors Purnanand and Co Mehta D and L.

614-16.—Rustomji an dG Haji Abdul Karim Haji Tar Mahomed and ors v. Haji Sao Sulleman and ors Captain V Nanu H and Co. For Postponement.

561-16.—Payne and Co., Purshotam Mathuradas and Co a firm v. Deokaran Nanji and ors Captain and V Pandia & Co.

1206-16.—Edgelow G W & Co Edulji Hormusji Sopariwalla v. Escofalli Keekabhoy Ardeshir H D & Co.

730-16.—Patell and Ez. Messrs. Mirzamal Gayanand a firm v. Gayaprasad Bharulal alias Gayaparasad Malvi H M and R.

1205-16.—Edg G W and Co., Jehangir Ratan shaw Dadabhoy v. Cursetji Dadabhoy Dhamdadina and ors Kanga and S Cragie B & C Parmanand and Co Edg. G W and Co.

1306-15.—Captain & V, Rajmal Lakhichand v. Damji Hirji & anr, Madh K & Ch.

1126-16.—Patell & Ez. Shivsamal Shivdayal a firm v. Mathuralal Hazarimal and anr, Maneck D & Co.

POSSESSION OF LEMONADE BOTTLES

OLD OFFENDER GETS SIX WEEKS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged an old offender, Chimnaji Budhaji with the possession of three bottles of lemonade, for which he could not satisfactorily account. The accused who had three previous convictions was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ARMS ACT PROSECUTION.

ACCUSED FIND RS. 100

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Inspector Obedullakhan of the C.I.D. charged Zargunshat Mangershah with possessing a revolver and four cartridges without a license.

It was stated for the prosecution that the accused was stopped and searched on suspicion near the Mazagon Bridge while he was carrying a box on the 26th February, and the revolver and cartridges were found in the box. The accused stated in his defence that he did not know the contents of the box which had been given to him for keeping by one Dawoos khan.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and said that he knew he was carrying a revolver and cartridges without a license and that he had failed to satisfy the Court, that Dawoos-khan had given the box to him. The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

TINDALS FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Ramchandra Daji charged Rama Bhogia and three other tindals with rash navigation by not exhibiting the regulation lights on their vessels at 2 a.m., yesterday. The accused were convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 12 each.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge was held yesterday in the Hall of the Cathedral Girls' Echool, Bombay, the Right Rev. Dr. E. J. Palmer, Lord Bishop of Bombay, presiding.

The Rev J. H. Lord, Honorary Secretary, read the report in the course of which it was stated:

That it was a matter for more than usual congratulation that in a time of peculiar difficulty all round owing to the war, it is possible to report distinct and marked progress in several directions, and retrogression practically nowhere.

The financial position had been more than fully maintained. Largely owing to army requirements a considerable development of the sales in the Book Depot had taken place, in respect of the four important items of Bibles, Common Prayer-books, Hymn books and Common Prayer and Hymn books combined, and especially of the three latter. The total amount realized by sales this year has risen to Rs. 11,712, as against Rs. 8,545 last year, representing an increase of Rs. 3,167.

Taking the contributions collected under the heads of Subscriptions, Donations and Offertories, as one aggregate sum, the amount received during the year under review, differs only by Rs. 2-7-3 from the amount received through these sources, last year. Taken separately, subscriptions are in defect of last year by Rs. 74 (Rs. 316 as compared with Rs. 390) while offertories have exceeded by Rs. 76-7-3 those of last year (Rs. 646-14-6 as compared with Rs. 570-7-3).

It might reasonably be wished that the income of the Bombay Diocesan Committee of the Society could be considerably augmented under both these heads.

A grant of Rs. 50 was made to Miss M. Bailey, of the C. M. S. Mission at Nasik, to aid her in providing Bibles for School classes and books for a School lending library.

Lt. H. H. Weir, R.A.M.C., moving the adoption of the report, said he did so in the absence of the Rev. E. E. Hill, who, it had been originally arranged, was to move it. He read out the remarks written out by the Rev. Hill for the occasion. In this the Rev. Hill said with reference to the work of the book depot, how strangely it had developed. There had been a much larger demand last year for hymns and prayer books than in previous years, on account of the large number of soldiers in India. In the past year there had been an increase also in the sale of theological and devotional books. This was a very important part of the Society's work and the Rev. Hill liked it to be developed. The book depot held a unique position in Bombay in that they could get there almost all books on these subjects. The Society was doing very useful work.

Lt. Meir said he would say a few words himself. He referred to the medical work of the S.P.C.K., who, he said, never advertised itself but always responded to the call made on it.

The Rev. Father Nicholson seconded the adoption of the report.

The report was adopted.

The Lord Bishop, addressing the meeting, paid a tribute to the excellent work done by the Society. He said he still thought that vernacular pamphlets were a most important part of the activities of the Society. He was of opinion that these books should be written in popular vernacular. He would very much like to see the sale of their books increased.

SUPER-TAX ON COMPANY PROFITS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

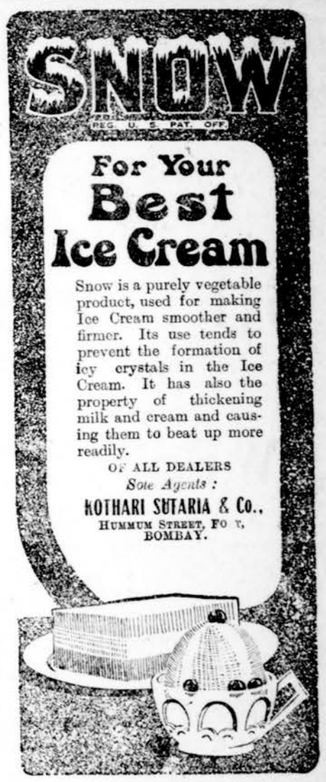
Sir,—There seems to be a misapprehension about the super-tax being levied on that portion of the profits of a Company which is carried to a reserve for the depreciation in the value of securities and other such appropriations sanctioned at shareholders meetings. This misapprehension chiefly arises out of the fact that debits to the Profit and Loss Account, which ought to be made by the Directors before arriving at the net profits, are often made at shareholders' meetings by way of appropriation of so-called net profits.

2. The income-tax is levied on the whole of the net profits made by a Company, while the super-tax is levied on that portion of the Company's net profit which is not distributed among the shareholders of the Company in the shape of dividends. The Profit and Loss Account, if correctly prepared in accordance with the principles laid down in standard works on Accountancy, ought to and will show the exact amount of the net profits made by the Company, which will, therefore, be the amount on which the income-tax will be payable. The Profit and Loss Appropriation Account ought to show on one side the net profit made during the year and the undistributed profits of the previous year, and on the other side the portion to be utilised for paying dividends, the portion to be carried to reserve funds and the portion to be carried forward to next year. The super-tax is evidently payable on that portion of the net profit of the year which remains after payment of the dividends for that year. There would be no misapprehension if these two accounts were always prepared exactly in accordance with the principles of accountancy enunciated in text books and followed by all recognised accountants.

3. According to the practice followed by most Joint Stock Companies in India, items that ought to be debited to the Profit and Loss Accounts are found to be debited to the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account. Every shrinkage in the value of an asset ought to be debited to the Profit and Loss Account in order that the Profit and Loss Account may show the real net profit. Bad Debts, depreciation of buildings and machinery, depreciaton in the value of investments and securities held represent shrinkage in the value of assets and must therefore be debited to the Profit and Loss Account instead of being treated as an appropriation of profits. According to the present practice in India, the net profit is usually arrived at without taking such items into consideration; and the Directors of Companies usually ask for and obtain the sanction of the shareholders for appropriating the net profits not only for payment of dividends but for making reserves on account of depreciation, bad debts and the like. I wish to point out that these are in no sense reserves, but form legitimate charges on the profits of the Company. The bonus to the staff is often treated as an appropriation of the net profits of the Company while it is as much of an expenditure to be debited to the Profit and Loss Account as the salaries of the staff and the Managing Agents' Commission. It would remove many misapprehensions and prove exceedingly useful to the taxpayers as well as to the tax collectors if managing agents resolve to debit their profit and loss accounts for all kinds of expenditure and for every shrinkage in the value of an asset. It will be realised that it is not possible to arrive at the true net profit unless and until the investments held have been written down to their market values and the profit and loss account has been debited for such depreciation as well as the depreciation of other assets and for bad debts.

4. Sir William Meyer will, without his consciously intending it, be rendering a service to the cause of accountancy if his super-tax leads managing agents and directors to make out future profits and loss accounts more in accordance with the true accountancy principles.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. AIYAR,
Incorporated Accountant (London).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Yours faithfully,
KUNJA BEHARI BOSE,
Editor, "Indian Echo."

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DEBATE ON DISTRICT BOARDS BILL.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS' OPPOSITION.

FIRST READING PASSED

CONSTITUTION OF VILLAGE PANCHAYETS.

MR. PATEL'S RESOLUTION REJECTED.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sittings yesterday, H. E. Lord Willingdon presiding. At the outset Mr. V. J. Patel moved that the Council should pass on to the next business on the list instead of taking up the first reading of the District Local Boards Amendment Bill. After some discussion Mr. Patel withdrew his motion and the first reading of the Bill was then taken up and passed many non-official members opposing it.

Mr. Patel then moved his resolution on Village Panchayats which after a prolonged debate was rejected.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sittings yesterday in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, H. E. Lord Willingdon presiding.

At the outset Mr. V. J. Patel moved that the Council should pass on to the next business on the list instead of taking up the first reading of the Bill to provide for increasing the number of elective members on district and local boards and other matters. He said it had been his misfortune in this sessions of the Council to bring forward extraordinary motions. But he was constrained to do so as he was thoroughly convinced that the interests of local self-government demanded that this motion should be placed before the Council. The Bill before the Council proposed to give to district boards an elective majority.

H. E. the President inquired from the Hon. Member if he proposed on this motion of his to discuss the merits of the particular measure, the first reading of which his hon. colleague was going to move.

Mr. Patel said he was giving reasons why this motion should commend itself to the Council. He must place before the Council reasons why he considered this measure was an obnoxious measure.

H. E. the President said he was bound to say in order not to waste the time of the Council that the Hon. Member might shortly give his reasons for adjourning the first reading of the Bill. He saw no earthly object in going into the merits of the measure on such a motion.

Mr. Patel said he would make general observations. The history of local self-government, so far as this Presidency was concerned, was full of disappointments. It consisted of chapters and verses of hopes frustrated and promises ignored or lost sight of, and of assurances given but not redeemed. Local self-government as applied to rural areas was started in this Presidency in 1863 by Sir Bartle Frere.

H. E. the President: Order, order. I must ask the Hon. Member to state what are his specific reasons for the adjournment of the first reading of the Bill.

Mr. Patel: Your Excellency, I hold that this is a retrograde measure.

H. E. the President: I should inform the Hon. Member that he can safely say this on the first reading of the Bill. What I want to know is why he is so anxious that the Council should pass on to the next business in the list.

Mr. Patel said it was because he did not want the Council to consider the first reading of the Bill at all. He might bring to his Excellency's notice the fact that Sir Bartle Frere laid it down distinctly when local self-government was started that its success would depend upon the degree of control.

H. E. the President again called the hon. member to order and said he could not allow the hon. member to go into a long dissertation on the importance of local self-government. The best thing for him to do was to oppose the first reading of the Bill.

Mr. Patel said he did not know what then he should say in support of his motion. All he would say was that there were in the Presidency as many as 241 local boards.

H. E. the President: Order, order. I think the hon. member is not only wasting the time of the Council, but he is making it extremely difficult for me to deal with the situation. It is quite obvious that he disapproves of this particular measure, and the ordinary parliamentary procedure and the ordinary procedure in my Council is that in such a case he should get up and oppose the measure. This motion of adjournment is purely a dilatory proceeding in every possible way.

Mr. Patel: I do not know what course I am asked by Government to pursue.

H. E. the President: The best course to adopt is to allow my hon. Colleague to move the first reading of the Bill. The hon. member will then have full opportunity of opposing it.

The Hon. Mr. Patel: I bow to your Excellency's ruling.

BOMBAY DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS.

Mr. G. S. Curtis, then moved the first reading of the Bill to provide for increasing the number of elective members on District Local Boards and other matters. The object of this Bill is stated to be, to make legislative provision for modifying the constitution of District Local Boards, so far as circumstances at present admit, in accordance with the recommendations of the committee recently appointed in the Bombay Presidency to report on the extension of local self-government. The Bill provides for the increase of the proportion of elective members of such boards and the formation of special constituencies. It has been framed to give early effect to such measures as need not be deferred pending the general revision of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884, which cannot be undertaken for the present.

It is provided in the Bill that:—

(1) A District Local Board shall consist of—(a) elective members, and (b) nominated members, that is to say, such persons as may from time to time be appointed, by name or in virtue of office by the Commissioner.

(2) A majority of the members of the whole board, inclusive of the president, shall be elective members and not more than one-half of the nominated members shall be salaried servants of Government.

The members of every District Local Board who shall first be elected and nominated under these provisions shall commence their terms of office on such date, and (notwithstanding anything contained in section 14 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884) shall hold office for such term, as shall be notified in this behalf for each district by the Governor in Council.

Mr. Curtis introducing the District Local Boards Bill said: I rise to propose the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884. In their report on the question of the extension of the principles of Local Self-Government the Committee presided over by the Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence recommended as regards District Local Boards or as they termed them District Councils:—

(1) that the proportion of elected members should not be less than two-thirds of the whole.

(2) that the remainder of the members shall be nominated, provided that the number of nominated officials shall not exceed one-sixth of the whole Board.

(3) not less than one half of the persons elected shall be elected by territorial constituencies including the more important municipalities or a group of minor municipalities.

(4) the remainder of the persons should be elected by special constituencies.

In para 13 they proceeded to give instances of the special constituencies whose creation they suggested. They added that certain hostile critics anticipated difficulties but that they considertd it sufficient to point to the system of special elections in force in certain areas, as justifying their suggestion.

On receipt of the report Government decided that effect should be given to these recommendations as soon as possible; and have accordingly directed by executive order under section 5 of the Act with reference to all such boards whose term of office has expired under section 14 that the number of nominated members shall be reduced. But there are still Boards whose term of office as fixed by section 14 of the Act do not expire for some considerable time. For the sake of uniformity and to ensure that all Boards shall start a new term of office on the same footing it is necessary to suspend the provisions of section 14 of the new Act. Hence clause 3 of the present Bill. But that is not the only matter with regard to which early action is necessary. It is obvious that with the reduction in the number of nominated members and the increase in the importance and influence of the elected element it is imperatively necessary that the constituencies who are to elect the members should be re-modelled. In certain cases electorates, for instance the larger land owners have been accustomed to rely on nomination as a means of securing representation on the Boards, which representation by the reduction in the number of nominated members will now be largely diminished or withdrawn. Accordingly it is necessary to take steps at once to reform the electorates in order to give all interests a chance of being adequately represented.

Having regard, however, to the fact that the electorate will differ largely in various districts (in some for instance recognised association will be important, in others they will not. In some Mahomedans will have to be specially provided for, in others they will not) it will be impossible to lay down specifically in the body of the Act what the constitution of the electorates will be. It will be necessary to prescribe this by rule for each district: and power is accordingly proposed to be taken by clause 3 (a) of the Schedule Part I to do this. The rule under the clause will be published for general criticism before final sanction is accorded. It will perhaps be asked why no steps have been taken to deal with Taluka Local Boards and Panchayats in the Bill also with subjects such as these referred to in section 30 of the Act. The answer is simple. The task of dealing with these bodies is proving a difficult one. There are certain fundamental questions which require solution before a new law can be framed for instance whether Taluka Local Boards and Panchayats shoult exist side by side. If so, whether as in Madras the latter should be affiliated to the former, whether the Panchayets should be formed in single villages or in groups of villages; above all how funds are to be provided and how the financial relations of these bodies are to be regulated. Government have accordingly appointed an officer on special duty to study the whole subject and on receipt of his report propose to proceed with a further amendment of the law.

In the meantime, however, for reasons given above the present Bill has been introduced with the object of ratifying and making of general application action which has been taken by executive order.

I accordingly move that the Bill be read a first time.

MR. PATEL'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. V. J. Patel questioned the urgency for the Bill, which he said was of a very controversial nature and he asked Government to consider whether it would be right to allow a controversial bill of this character to be discussed at the present times. Apart from that, the Bill was open to a number of objections. The Bill proposed to give elective majorities to a few of the District Boards but it left out altogether the 215 Taluka Boards, and even there Government proposed to empower themselves to give elective majorities to only such District Boards as they thought were fit for it and they could withdraw at their sweet will the notification granting the majority. It was further proposed to empower Government to create new constituencies and abolish the existing ones. The question was whether the right of election exercised by the present constituencies ever since 1884, should be taken away. The new constituencies were to include title-holders and honorary Magistrates and he (the speaker) was wholly opposed to the franchise being granted them. The title-holders and honorary Magistrates were at the mercy of Government and they knew in what manner these appointments were made. Was the measure calculated to advance local self-government in this Presidency? If local self-government in this Presidency had been a failure, it was because the true principle of local self-government had so often been departed from. The memorable resolution issued by the Government of Lord Ripon which had justly been described as the Magna Charta of local self-government, had laid stress on the necessity of a preponderence of elective majority on the rural boards. And what they found in this Presidency was a measure introduced by the Hon. mover. They in Bombay were ahead of the other parts of India in were ahead of the other parts of India in many things but he (the speaker) could say with confidence that they were behind the rest of India in the matter of local self-government. He had noticed for a long time the unsympathetic attitude assumed by the Government of Bombay towards the whole question of local self-government. He quoted from a Government of India resolution on local self-government the opinion of the Government of Bombay to the effect that the Bombay Government regarded as inadvisable under the present conditions in 1915 to provide for an elective majority on the boards. This would show how the whole question of local self-government had been met by an unsympathetic attitude on the part of the Government of Bombay. That was how they were so backward in the matter of local self-government. He was simply surprised at reading the opinion expressed by the Government of Bombay and he immediately brought forward a resolution before this Council proposing to give two-thirds elective majority to Local Boards. Government considered the matter so urgent that they appointed a committee with instructions to report within three months. Out of the 292 witnesses examined by the Committee about 250 or 260 were in favour of granting 2/3 elective majority to Local Boards and the Committee recommended that this should be done. He (the speaker) was consequently anxiously awaiting a Press Note giving effect to the recommendation of the Committee but to his great regret and disappointment he found this Bill introduced, giving an elective majority to a few of the District Boards and severely leaving the 215 taluka local boards out. He earnestly hoped the Council would not allow the Bill to be placed on the Statute Book,—a Bill which amounted to an insult to the whole of the Presidency.

Mr. S. C. Barodawala said it was inexplicable to him why the Government of Bombay had not made a provision in the Bill for special constituencies for Mahomedans in District Boards. He was thankful to the Hon. mover of this Bill for his declaration that Government would make provision for the Mahomedans in all such District Boards when there was need for their interests to be looked after. But what he desired was that once for all, Legislative sanction should be given to the principle of separate representation for Mahomedans in Local Boards as it was given in the Councils.

NO GOOD PURPOSE SERVED.

Mr. G. K. Parekh said he really failed to see why the selection of the local boards as deserving or not deserving of self-government should be left to Government. The working of the local boards had shown them to be deserving of the consideration of Government. Under the proposed legislation the conferring of an elected majority is made a matter of mere discretion of Government, which was most objectionable. Moreover, the omission of the taluka boards would also reduce the usefulness of the Bill. Mr. Parekh thought the present Bill would not serve any good purpose and would leave things as they were. The Bill did not confer any substantial measure of self-government.

REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES.

Sheikh G. H. Hidayatullah said the word "majority" in the Bill was too vaguely used. It might mean a bare majority. He said the time had come when the district local boards as well as the taluka local boards should be given a two-thirds majority of the elective element. In the Lawrence Committee a large majority of official and non-official members had recommended that a two-thirds majority of the elected members should be given to the local boards. In most of the other provinces of India these local boards had a two-thirds majority of elected members. Referring to the proposed separate representation of minorities, the speaker said a recent Press Note had laid down that unless special necessity was shown no sparate representation would be granted to any of the minorities. In Sind, the Hindus were in a minority and he for one, would not object if the Hindus were granted separate representation. Proceeding, the speaker said, every increase in the number of elected members meant a decrease in the number of nominated persons, and consequently also in the representation of the minorities. It had been urged that separate represesntation would create sectional antagonism and that the angle of vision would be narrowed. But, unless there were chosen representatives of the minorities on the local boards, how were their interests to be protected? The Government of Lord Minto had upheld the principle of separate representation. In the United Provinces, and the Punjab such separate representation obtained. The Congress and the Moslem League sessions of last December had also agreed to support the principle of separate representation. The speaker thought that a legislative enactment was necessary to fix the number of seats for the minority.

Rao Bahadur V. S. Naik supported the first reading of the Bill.

MR. DESAI'S OFFER.

Mr. P. A. Desai said he endorsed Mr. Patel's remarks. The Bill involved an important principle of local self-government. Under the old Act they had an elective element of not less than half, while under the new Bill what they had got was a bare majority of the elected element. The Lawrence Committee had strongly recommended a two-thirds majority. That Committee had examined 292 witnesses and over three-fourths of them had recommended that a two-thirds elective majority should be maintained. The speaker could not understand why the Government was reluctant to grant the previlege so strongly recommended. Did the Government suggest that they in Bombay were backward, more backward even than backward Assam, which had got a two-third majority of elected members on its local boards. The present Bill did not satisfy the just aspirations of the people and the speaker strongly recommended that the Bill be withdrawn. If the Government gave the assurance that all the points raised during the debate would be duly considered by the Select Committee, he would be prepared to approve of the first reading of the Bill.

Mr. Curtis asked whether the hon. member would specify the points he wished the Select Committee to consider.

Mr. Desai, replying, said he referred to the question of the two-thirds elective majority as well as of the new constituencies proposed to be formed under the Bill.

Mr. Curtis said it was open to the members of the Committee to move whatever amendments they thought proper.

Interrogated by Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Curtis said the assurance would not apply to taluka boards.

WHY NOT WAIT?

Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe said what they required was that at least in the district local boards there should be an effective majority of elected members. The Lawrence Committee had strongly recommended two-thirds majority. Since, however, Government had appointed a special officer to go into the question of local board franchise, the speaker asked why should they not wait till that officer's report was published and Government could introduce a consolidated bill. The sort of piece-meal legislation as at present undertaken obliged them to go into the whole principle of local self-government and not merely the particular points at issue. If Government waited till the special officer's report came out, they would be able to tell the public why they were reluctant to grant them the franchise they asked for.

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HIS EXCELLENCY'S RESENTMENT.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna moved under rule 7 of the rules relating to the conduct of business that further discussion on the first reading of the Bill be adjourned to the December sessions of the Council.

H. E. the President said it was absolutely impossible for Government to give the assurance that it would postpone consideration of this Bill till the December Session. He should like to say that he deprecated extremely some of the heated remarks used by Mr. Patel in his speech, finishing with the remark that the Bill was an insult to the whole Presidency. Mr. Patel had referred to the opinion of the Bombay Government on local self-Government which appeared in a Government of India Resolution in 1915, but honourable members should remember that this opinion of the Bombay Government was expressed in 1913 immediately after his (the President's) Government came into power and he need hardly remind them that since then their opinions on self-Government had changed. He also resented Mr. Patel's reference to his Government as a reactionary and retrograde Government. On the contrary in this Bill Government wanted to give more latitude to the District Boards for self-Government. They proposed giving the two-thirds elective majority to fifteen District-Boards. They had decided that the whole question of local self-Government should be placed in the hands of a special officer. The main reason they had not included taluka boards in the Bill was that the whole matter would be considered by the Select Committee considering this Bill. The Bill enabled four District Boards to have the two-thirds elective majority at once, although at present they were not entitled to this majority till the end of three years term of office. With regard to the matter of constituencies he was free to admit that he was not one of those who upheld communal representation, but in this country he admitted there were difficulties and that communities must have communal representation. He assured them that Government would give every consideration to the subject of this Bill and he hoped his honourable friend would withdraw his motion for adjournment.

Mr. Sethna withdrew his motion.

Mr. S. B. Upasani said that if, as stated by his Excellency, only four district boards were effected by the proposed legislation, they could very well afford to wait till the Government had made up their mind towards the whole question. Under the present Act Government's hands would be tied.

Mr. F. G. Pratt supported the first reading. He said it was of an experimental character and if the Council passed the first reading and referred the measure to a select committee the latter could deal with the details. At present the Bill only provided for an elective majority, but it was open for the Select Committee to recommend a two-thirds majority. The Bill was a step in the right direction, but they must advance slowly. Those who had studied the subject closely knew there were many difficulties in the way, those of finance for instance.

The Thakore of Kerwada supporting the Bill said he regarded it as a first instalment of the development of local self-government. He was thankful to Government regarding the privilege of appointing talukdars to local boards.

A HUMILIATING POSITION.

Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji said that when the original Press note was issued by Government in 1915 appointing a Committee to consider and report on the question of the extension of the principles of local self-government in regard to Local Boards, great hopes were raised that the time had at last come when the Government would take a great step forward to advance the cause of local self-government in this presidency. But when the report of the Committee was published with the resolution of the Government thereon, considerable disappointment was caused with regard to the resolution of the Government. And now when one considered the very narrow scope of the measure before the Council, one could not feel any great enthusiasm for it. It was very humiliating that when other parts of the country had been fortunate to secure a more liberal measure of local self-government, this Presidency with all its education and public spirit should lag behind. It was highly disappointing to see that the Taluka Boards had not been included in this Bill even after the acceptance by the Government of Mr. Patel's resolution in 1915 recommending that not less than 2/3 should be the number of elected members on such of the District and Taluka Boards as the Government might think fit and the unanimous recommendation of the committee to the same effect for all the Local Boards. The Bill now before the Council was very narrow in its scope and did not advance the cause of local self-government much. It provided for elective majorities on elected District Boards and for the creation of special constituencies. Here again, the proportion of the elective majority was not definitely fixed by the Bill, but was left to the discretion of the Government. It was now recognised on all hands that if these boards were to be freed from the domination of official control and if local men were to be made to evince keener interest in local affairs, a substantial elective majority should be provided for on these boards. Therefore, if the elective majority was to be made a real majority, its proportion should be definitely laid down in the statute. Unless it was definitely laid down in the Statute as unanimously recommended by the committee that not less than 2/3 of the whole board should be elected, it would not satisfy public opinion in this matter. Unless such a substantial elective majority was definitely fixed, there would be hardly any real improvement in its present constitution and consequent working of these boards. He welcomed the principle of creating special constituencies. And here he wished to bring to the notice of his Excellency the intensity of the feeling of the Mahomedans in this matter. Looking to the poor strength of their number on these boards, they very naturally and rightly felt that their interests were not adequately represented. He was, however, glad to say that it was very fortunate that the majority of the Committee had recognised and recommended the principle of communal representation. He knew that some of his Hindu friends honestly held different views on this subject. Whatever opinion they might have in theory about the principle of com-

(Continued on pagt 8).

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Plain Speaker." We cannot take any notice of letters which are not accompanied by the writer's name and address as guarantee of his *bona fides*.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, March 16, 1917.

"HOPES DEFERRED AND PROMISES UNREDEEMED."

Yesterday's sitting of the Bombay Council was taken up with the consideration of questions of local self-government. We are afraid the debate which took place and was at intervals a heated one is not calculated to create a favourable impression on the public mind as to the attitude of the Government on this question. In view of what transpired in the Council yesterday, it would be putting too great a strain on the confidence of the public to expect a continuance of faith in the readiness of Government to make a substantial advance in the direction of making local self-government in the Presidency a reality. The history of local self-government in Bombay as Mr. Patel recalled, has been one of hopes deferred and promises unredeemed, Lord Willingdon deprecated the heat engendered in the debate by Mr. Patel and some of the non-official members. If his Excellency had carefully gone into the unfortunate history of the question of the advance of local self-government in the light of the assurances given on behalf of the Government, especially during his own regime, he would have realised why piecemeal legislation of the character introduced by Mr. Curtis in the Council yesterday is regarded as nothing less than "an insult to the whole of the Presidency." His Excellency would then have also realised that in the circumstances the heat of debate which he deprecated was not only excusable, but inevitable.

There are two ways of looking at this "terrible Bill," as Lord Willingdon sarcastically described it,—the right angle of vision and the wrong one. The right way of looking at it is to regard it in relation to the only relevant question, namely, a substantial advance in local self-government, concerning which Government have expressed their solicitude as strongly as the leaders of public opinion. The wrong way is to look at it from a narrow angle of vision, regarding the measure as an isolated one. As such it is possible to justify the Bill, apart from its defects, and even to welcome it, as Mr. Parekh, said, as a small mercy. But the public is in no mood for small mercies. And for this reason, that it is impossible to treat with patience such a measure when it is introduced by a Government who for some years have been, according to their own repeated admissions, considering the whole question of the advance of local self-government in all its aspects,—an advance advocated as long as three decades ago by Lord Ripon,—and have repeatedly expressed their solicitude about it, but who do not suit the action to the word. Lord Willingdon was at great pains to insist on non-official members realizing that his Government were very solicitous about the reforms and were deeply occupied in considering how these refoms are to be introduced, and his Excellency almost seemed to take it as a personal grievance that, in spite of the verbal assurances given on numerous occasions, honourable members should persist in taking up the time of the Council with their demands. His Excellency did not add that these demands were embarassing to the Government, but he made it clear that it was "absolutely impossible" for Government to accept them. Non-official members and the public are well aware of the verbal solicitude of the Government. What they want, and want immediately, is a practical manifestation of these assurances.

The debate in the Council and the persistence of the Government in proceeding with the District Local Boards Bill, in spite of strong non-official opposition, suggests that this manifestation will be long in coming. In dealing at length with the Bill when it was first published for general information, we stated that, in view of the recent history of the question of local self-government, including the appointment and the report of the Local Boards Committee, the only wise course for Government was to withdraw the Bill and introduce another of a more comprehensive character that would provide a satisfactory and exhaustive solution of the question. The same view was urged by the Hon. Mr. Patel,—whose able and informed advocacy of the cause of local self-government was an outstanding feature of yesterday's debate. As to the Bill itself, Mr. Curtis's presentment of it was neither attractive, nor very intelligible, much less convincing. He condescended to apologise for the fact that the Bill did not deal with "burning questions" of local self-government for the reason that "time" was needed for "further" enquiry and that a special officer was deputed to make that enquiry. This naturally provoked the inevitable retort that that was all the greater reason why this piecemeal legislation should not be proceeded with, especially as it arms Government with arbitrary and highly undesirable powers. Mr. Upasani clinched the issue by pointing out that having waited for thirty-three years, and in view of the fact that the Bill did not apply to all District Boards in the Presidency including Sind nor to any Taluka Board, the patient public might as well wait until a consolidated bill dealing with the whole question introduced rather than accept a bill, which far from carrying out the oft-expressed intention of the Government dims the hopes which the expression of those intentions engendered. We put it to Lord Willingdon and his colleagues, is it wisdom to persist in this Bill at this time in face of the bitter opposition it has roused?

JUTE BAGS AND IMPERIALISM.

Home Rulers in India may take comfort from the fact that Sir Archie Birkmyre has said that if India is ready for Home Rule no power on earth can stop it. The only difference is that Sir Archie Birkmyre says, "emphatically," India is not ready and the Home Rulers say emphatically she is. Unfortunately the Calcutta jute magnate looks at these questions frankly from a purely commercial point of view, and Indians, who do not, ask that the people of Great Britain should not either, but should settle them on the principles which have extended freedom in every department of life throughout the British Empire, with the exception hitherto of India. Sir Archie Birkmyre, being a Scotchman, and a member of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is obsessed by the colossal sum of 500 millions sterling of European capital invested in India. It is really rather painful to have to cope with these old-fashioned notions at this time of day.

We would remind Sir Archie Birkmyre of many things. First and foremost, because it is most appropriate to the moment, Great Britain would not be in this war for freedom and liberty and India would not be helping her, if the consideration of material interests were the be-all and end-all of Imperial politics. Second, if the interests of capital were to be accepted as supreme, the Government of the United Kingdom would be dependent on a parliament in which capital was made deliberately predominant instead of one in which every vote of every member and of every elector who elects him is of the same value, whether he represents capital or humble labour. Third, that the same argument was advanced by frightened capitalists in the United Kingdom when the colonies were given Home Rule. Fourth, colossal sums of British capital are locked up in China, Argentina, Brazil and many other states, the governments of which are not regarded as being particularly stable, and its safety in India can be equally well guaranteed under self-government, even should an Indian Home Rule government be the bogey of irresponsibility and unscrupulousness which Sir Archie Birkmyre anticipates. Sir Archie Birkmyre has lived so long among his jute bags and, like many other commercial men in this country, has become so inflated with the sense of his own political importance by the over-representation given to commercial bodies in the legislature, that he possibly really believes that the average British elector will really care twopence about commercial interests when he is confronted with the task of dealing out political justice to India. The latter may shy at Indian Home Rule for other reasons,—the bogeys raised for instance by more cunning people like Lord Sydenham,—but the day is long since gone by when the capitalist and his following could dictate to the British electorate on frankly selfish lines.

Sir Archie Birkmyre had better devote a little of his spare time to a more careful study of Indian politics. He will then discover that the political leaders whom he affects to despise carry a great deal of weight with their own people but unfortunately cannot, or have not as yet been able to, shout loud enough to be heard in England. If they had there would be no room for Sir Archie Birkmyre as a professor of politics in this country. It is certainly unfortunate that he cannot drag a few of these educated Indians of "large and sensible views," "men of real weight and importance in the community," from their retirement. We should be interested to see the result of this jute magnate endeavouring to persuade the public to accept them as their political *gurus* in the place of the present leaders.

Notes of the Day.

India's War Contribution

The debate in the House of Commons on the resolution authorising the acceptance of India's war contribution of 100 millions took place on Tuesday. Mr. Asquith moved an addendum to the Government motion that the increase in cotton duty should be reconsidered after the war in connection with the general consideration of the fiscal relationships of the Empire, which was acceptedly Mr. Lloyd George, and the motion as amended was unanimously passed amid cheers. We must express our satisfaction, which will be shared throughout India, that the amendment of the Lancashire members was rejected by 265 votes to 125. The fact that the Nationalists voted with the Lancashire members, it may be pointed out, was a purely obstructionist move: they have particular reason to be "agin the Government" just at present. We may note that the reply of Mr. Chamberlain to the Lancashire deputation which was cabled out from London on the 12th instant was apparently held over by the censor for nearly three days. Even if the idea was not to release it till the proceedings of the debate in the House were available, we do not see much point in it. There is too much of this sort of interference with Indian news.

China and Germany.

Even at a time when one is hardened to sensational developments, the final break between China and Germany must be recognised as an event of primary significance. It cannot but be regarded as having a direct bearing on the course of the war, and may tend to shorten the conflict. The rupture with China indeed drives a long nail in Germany's coffin, for perhaps in no other part of the world, with the possible exception of Asia Minor, had the Germans more deliberately set themselves to acquire influence and interests, for very many years before the war, than in the Celestial Empire by characteristic methods. And like their other enterprises it is now knocked on the head. German industrial and capitalistic entrenchments in China are gigantic, and it is very doubtful now that the enterprise will ever again be resumed. China has made a good beginning with the seizure of the German merchantmen at Shanghai. Reuter learns that there are 13 German ships (the unlucky number again!) totalling 35,000 tons in the Chinese ports, and before many days their proprietorship will doubtless change hands permanently. As for other German possessions and interests in China, a formal declaration of war should facilitate their disposition.

Village Panchayats.

The attitude of the Government towards Mr. Patel's Resolution regarding the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials to suggest means of constituting village panchayats in selected areas was not altogether explicable. The desirability of reviving these "little republics," as every non-official speaker emphasised, is now generally conceded. The problem is how to begin. It is a complicated problem bristling with many difficulties. The Government of the United Provinces last year appointed a committee which has already published its report. The Government of Bombay have been a long time considering the question. As Mr. Lalubhai pointed out, it was in 1912 that Sir Richard Lamb stated in Council in reply to a question that the Government was then considering the question. Well, apart from that we have now the definite information given in the Council yesterday that a special officer has been appointed to consider the problem. This being so, and the Government being anxious that the problem should be solved in the right manner, what could be a more natural and advisable course than that the non-officials should be asked by the Government to co-operate with them in solving the many financial and other difficulties which are undoubtedly involved?

A Pertinent Enquiry.

As Mr. Patel and Mr. Desai suggested it is essential that such a peculiarly complex question should be considered by a joint body representing non-officials as well as officials instead of by a single individual officer, however able he might be. Mr. Curtis and other official speakers insisted on the difficulties of the question, especially the financial. But the argument did not come with too much force from those who shirked the logical course which the non-official speakers urged as the right way of solving the difficulties. A possible explanation of this reluctance was afforded by the manner in which no direct answer was forthcoming to Mr. Patel's pertinent question whether the report of the special officer would be submitted to the non-official members and the public before the Village Panchayet Bill, which is to be based on it, was introduced. We think a satisfactory reply to this important enquiry may well have been vouchsafed.

Association of Ideas.

"The vagaries of the printers' devil on a newspaper are startling," says the "Madras Mail," "and it requires much care and scrutiny of final proofs to prevent this imp from working his wicked will on unwary Editor and puzzled readers. A particularly ludicrous instance of such handiwork appeared recently in a Calcutta contemporary. A High Court Judge was retiring and some of his friends presented him with a farewell address. At the end of the report describing the function appeared the line:—"His Lordship dismissed the application." Lest it should be thought that this was the modest judge's method of resisting the temptation to hear the flattering remarks of his friends, we may explain, on the authority of the Editor of the journal in question, that the line was added by a printer's devil." There is this, however, to be said for the delinquent devil in this instance that he was probably betrayed by force of habit. "His Lordship dismissed the application" must have found such a lodgment in an inner cell of his memory that it was not to be denied even while reporting a purely social function of which the judge was the hero!

The Pathetic Plaint.

Referring to Sir Reginald Craddock's remark in the Imperial Council that he had "often wondered" why the Indian public were not particularly enamoured of the Police, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" offers some useful information for the edification of the Home Member. Says our contemporary:

We fancy that Sir Reginald has some knowledge of the history of the police in his own country. Is he aware that, even four or five scores of years ago, the English police were perhaps more hated by their countrymen than their confreres in India are hated by the Indian public? And the causes were the same. The English police oppressed the people and lorded it over them; naturally the relation between the two was that of the serpent and the mongoose. The system was reformed; policemen in England were made to realise that their duty was to protect and not to oppress and that they were the servants and not the masters of the public. And gradually the British police came to be regarded as the best in the world. Let the Indian police be reorganised on the same lines, and the Indian press and the Indian public, instead of "showering abuse" on the Indian police will embrace them as their brethern and help them cheerfully in the performance of their duties.

The Police Commission—and After.

The "Patrika" proceeds to point out that the resolution of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Police Commission, "did not go to the root of the evil," and it is not therefore surprising, that the Police force is not getting more popular. The findings of the Commission were not merely inadequate to cope with the variety and strength of the admitted abuses, but were conceived on fallacious principles. For example,

the recommendations of the Commission practically excluded the educated natives of India from all higher offices in the Police Department. Their main recommendation was that the Assistant Superintendents of Police were to be recruited in England and placed in charge of the districts in due course. In this way within the last 11 or 12 years hundreds of callow English youths, utter strangers in India, ignorant of the language, manners, customs and genius of the people, have been imported here to perform police duties and control the subordinate police. Now, can they do their work without being oftentimes misled by a Sub-Inspector or a Head Constable? How would England fare if its Police Superintendents and Assistant Police Superintendents were brought from Japan? And is there a country in the world which employs foreigners to carry on and control its police administration—to catch thieves or unravel mysteries surrounding intricate criminal cases?

So long, concludes our contemporary, as the subordinate police are not made to understand, as in England, that they are the servants, and not the masters of the people, the relation between them will never improve.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

FORMATION OF BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CORPS.

A meeting of the graduates and, undergraduates of the Bombay University was held last evening in the Library of the St. Xavier's College with a view to raising a Corps under the Defence of India Defence Force Act, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan presiding.

The chairman moved the first resolution: "That, this meeting resolves that it is desirable that a corps of graduates and under-graduates of the Bombay University should be raised under the Defence of India Force Act and the meeting appeals to the graduates and under-graduates of the Bombay University to respond to the call of the Government in this behalf."

Dr. Mackichan said the opportunity given to them as citizens of the Empire to take their place in the conflict that was going on in the world was a unique one and he was glad to have the opportunity of presiding over such a meeting of the students of the University to call upon them to take their place in the ranks for the defence of India. He did not wish to address this appeal to them as if it were an appeal simply to the students of an Indian University to stand forth in defence of their own country, India, but he wished to press this appeal on much wider grounds to invite them to take their place in the defence not only of India but of the British Empire of which India is a constituent part. They were to remember that this appeal was addressed not only to Indians but also to Englishmen. It was not simply an Englishman's concern but an Imperial concern that gathered them in the hall. He then dilated on the valour of the Indian cavalry and infantry who had marched into Bagdad alongside the British soldiers. This phase of fighting alongside had served to bring Britain and India into closer and more intimate connection. Nothing would contribute more to the well-being and strengthening of the bonds that bound India and the different parts of the Empire than this common service in a common exposure to danger in a great international purpose. These were things which would bring into closer unity the different sections of the British Empire. India had now come nearer to the heart of Britain than in any period of history. It was a proud distinction that they were invited to take their share in the great Imperial work. They all aspired to be officers, he had noticed, but they must remember that an army consisted of privates. He gave the instance of an Indian civilian, one of the brightest products of the university, who had told him that he was going to join the army as a private. He most fervently asked them to join the Corps as they were fighting for the liberty of mankind. The highest authority of the University, the Chancellor had looked on with the greatest favour on this movement and they must all join the force.

Principal Wilkinson seconded the resolution. He said one great result of this war was never expected by their enemies and that was the binding together more strongly the English and the Indians. The spontaneous loyalty of India, her offers of money and men had been looked on with the greatest admiration by all. If they enlisted and fought the battles of freedom their motherland would look upon them with great pride. He appealed to them to follow the example of the British Universities and fight for their motherland and for the cause of liberty.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CORPS.

Colonel Street then proposed:

"That the Corps should be called the Bombay University Corps and that graduates and under-graduates should have the option of joining the said Corps irrespective of caste or nationality."

He said he had been approached sometime ago by a gentleman in his own college offering 150 volunteers for the force, and he had been told by Mr. P. R. Cadell to wait for sometime. He had no doubt that many more would have volunteered for the army if a meeting had been held in his college. He thought however it would be better to have a University Corps. He gave then a warning that perhaps many of them expected to have a dashing charge, taking of the guns and so forth but they must not all expect that. As soon as the war was declared they were told—theGovernment officials,—that they would have to go anywhere they were sent, and if they said that they would go here or there they would be considered unfit for service. He said there was also an opportunity for women graduates to take their share of the burden in ambulance work. In England the best educated gentle-women had been serving in the hospitals in the most menial work.

Mr. Hamey said the finest thing was that without regard to caste and creed they were to stand together to fight in a common cause.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said he was exeedingly glad to be able to associate himself with this movement. He moved::

"That a Committee consisting of Messrs. S. P. Patvardhan (Elphinstone College), Mr. H. D. Karaka, (College of Commerce); Mr. V. S. Bedekar, (Grant Medical College); Mr. W. H. Mesand, (Wilson College); S. H. Kirtikar, (St. Xavier's College); and Capttain Kirkwood, O. C. Marine Lines Camp, as Chairman, should be appointed with power to add to their number, for the purpose of taking all necessary steps for getting it perly affiliated to the Indian Force raised under the said Act."

He had no doubt the Committee was fully representative and that they would be successful in raising the corps. After their repeated appeals to Government they had got this opportunity. It was the bounden duty of all Indians to enlist in this force without standing too much on their

(Continued on page 8.)

BRITISH ADVANCE TOWARDS BAPAUME.

CHINA BREAKS OFF RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

BRITISH ADVANCE TOWARDS BAPAUME.

MORE TRENCHES OCCUPIED.

ENEMY POSITIONS NORTH OF SOMME BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., March 15.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night reports:—Our line has been advanced on a frontage of a mile and a half south-westward and westward of Bapaume. We made progress on a front of 2,000 yards southward of Achietlepetit and occupied 1,000 yards of trenches south-westward of Essarts which is north-eastward of Gommecourt. We raided the enemy's trenches eastward of Armentieres and effectively bombarded the positions northward of Somme and eastward of Arras. Two explosions were caused.

THE BRITISH DASH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Mar. 15.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

"La Liberté's" account of the taking of Irles says that after we had subjected the place to a terrific bombardment, General Gough's staff learned that the enemy was preparing to evacuate the village which like Grandcourt and Serre had become untenable. The British decided not to await the Germans' departure and rushing forward with their usual dash surprised the batches just as they were ready to leave. The Germans fled with the British in pursuit, but between Ireles and Grevillers were forced to a fight in which the British obtained a crushing advantage. The capture is not a simple episode in the German retreat, but is really an important success, Irles having been chosen as the pivot of the Germans' retrograde movement.

GERMAN RETREAT ON ANCRE.

TURRING INTO A DEBACLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, March 14.
Recd. 7 a.m., March 15.

The great German retreat before the British is the only topic here and the air is full of sensational reports that the retreat is turning into a debacle under the unremitting activity of the pursuers, who are superior in both material and initiative. It is impossible at present to say how far these reports are true but there is no doubt that the British are continuing to advance to the north-east and east of Gommecourt. We are probably witnessing the beginning of very great events involving more than the fall of Bapaume.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF BAGHDAD.

ARDUOUS OPERATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March 14.

Telegraphing late at night on March 11 the General Officer commanding Force "D" gives the following details:—

Leading up to and subsequent to the capture of Baghdad early on March 11, during the evening of March 10, we maintained a close touch with the enemy on both banks of the Tigris to the south of Baghdad. During the night the enemy evacuated his entire trench line, while we pushed forward in close contact. Before dawn on March 11, a general advance on both banks was ordered and at 5-30 a.m. we occupied the railway station, the city being entered shortly after our cavalry pushed forward in pursuit and after slight resistance occupied Kadhimsin, capturing over one hundred prisoners and four damaged aeroplanes. Our gunboats now took the pursuit.

During this recent fighting fierce gales, blinding dust storms, lack of water, being away from the river, and the vigour of the pursuit, have made the operations arduous.

Since February 23, the Turks had been busy destroying and removing everything of value in Baghdad. A considerable amount of booty has nevertheless fallen into our hands including large quantities of equipment, arms, and ammunition. Five hundred Turkish wounded were also abandoned by the enemy. On the left bank of the Tigris, between two hundred and three hundred Turkish dead were counted on March 10, and three hundred prisoners taken.

On entering the city of Baghdad the local inhabitants gave us a warm welcome. Slight disturbances occurred in the city consequent on the Turkish evacuation but complete order was restored when our troops entered the city.

LOSSES IN SHIPPING.

STATEMENT BY THE ADMIRALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., March 15.

The Admiralty issues the following figures:—

Merchantmen which arrived at the United Kingdom during the week, 1,985.

Sailings, 1,959.

Vessels of 1,600 tons and upwards sunk, thirteen.

Under 1,600 tons, four.

Vessels unsuccessfully attacked, sixteen.

Fishing-vessels sunk three .

One merchantman of under 1,600 tons reported last week as sunk, has since been towed in.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

RELATIONS SEVERED.

CAPTURES OF GERMANS SHIPS AT SHANGHAI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 12 a.m., Mar. 15.

China has severed relations with Germany and taken possession of the German merchantmen at Shanghai.

SHIPS IN CHINESE PORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Mar. 15.

Reuter learns that there are thirteen German ships totalling 35,000 tons in the Chinese ports.

GERMAN REPLY TO CHINA'S PROTEST.

COUCHED IN FLATTERING TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, March 14.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Mar. 15.

Germany's reply to the Chinese protest against submarinism was delivered just prior to the rupture of relations. It was couched in flattering terms and expressed surprise at China's attitude because she had no shipping interests in the submarine zone. Germany said she would treat the threat of rupture as if it had not been made.

RUTHLESS SUBMARINISM.

HOW THE ALONQUIN WAS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 12 a.m., Mar. 15.

The American steamer, Alonquin, 1,800 tons New York for London flying the American flag and carrying foodstuffs has been sunk by shellfire and bombs by a German submarine. The latter opened fire at a range of three miles firing twenty shells without warning. The commander of the submarine refused to tow the lifeboats to land. The crew was saved.

LANCASHIRE OPPOSITION.

AMENDMENT LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., Mar. 15.

A debate took place in the House of Commons to-day on the resolution authorising the acceptance of India's war contribution of 100 millions sterling and on the amendment proposed by the Lancashire members opposing the increase in Indian cotton duties arising out of that contribution.

Mr. Chamberlain dwelt on India's splendid part in all theatres of war.

Mr. Asquith moved an addendum to the Government motion that the increase should be reconsidered after the war in connection with the fiscal relationships of the Empire.

Mr. Lloyd George accepted the addendum and the motion as amended was unanimously adopted amid cheers, after the amendment of the Lancashire members had been rejected by 265 votes to 125.

The minority consisted of Lancashire members, Nationalists and some members of the Labour party.

The Lords agreed to the Government resolution accepting India's war contribution. Lord Beauchamp withdrew this amendment in favour of postponement to consider the question after the war upon the Government's undertaking to review the matter after the war.

GERMAN INTRIGUES WITH COLUMBIA AND NICARAGUA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Mar. 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

According to reports from Washington the Germans are endeavouring to cause Columbia and Nicaragua to break off with the States and thus threaten the Panama Canal.

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON.

GOING TO THE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SYDNEY, Mar. 13.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., Mar. 15.

Sir Ernest Shackleton has arrived here. He says he is going to the front.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Born July 23, 1860 : Died March 14, 1917.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Mar. 15.

The Duchess of Connaught is dead.

Several Royal Houses of Europe are thrown into mourning by the death of the Duchess of Connaught. Her Royal Highness was the eldest daughter of Prince Charles of Prussia, the half brother of the Emperor William I and was therefore, a cousin of the Kaiser. She was born at the Marmor Palace near Potsdan on the 25th of July, 1860. Her marriage to the Duke of Connaught took place at Windsor Castle on March 13th 1879. Her Royal Highness thus survived the anniversary of her marriage by only one day.

The late Duchess was of a quiet, retiring and almost shy disposition and was always happier in her private home circle than when taking part in public life. She was possessed, however, of a very sweet disposition and kindly heart and made herself much loved by those with whom she came in contact. In spite of a natural indisposition for public life, her Royal Highness never shirked the obligations imposed upon her in this respect by her husband's great position and the many high offices which he filled. The late Duchess will be remembered with the kindliest feelings by many people in Bombay, where she lived from 1886 until 1890 during the time his Royal Highness commanded the Bombay Army. Her Royal Highness again visited India with the Duke in 1902 on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar of King Edward. A few years ago the Duchess of Connaught suffered from a very grave illness in Canada, from which country she recently returned on conclusion of the Duke's term of office as Governor-General of the Dominion. It seems to have been the return of this malady which proved fatal on the present occasion.

Her Royal Highness had three children, Princess Margaret, who married in 1905, the present Crown Prince of Sweden, Prince Arthur who is serving on the Western front and Princess Victoria, who is unmarried.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF OPEN WARFARE.

HURRY OF GERMAN RETREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 6 p.m., Mar. 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, wiring on the 14th instant., said the British advance which was resumed on a front of four miles west of Bapaume on Monday, has resulted in further development of an open warfare. A strong screen of rearguards covering the German retreat has avoided action where possible. The British are now entering an undulating green wooded country in marked contrast to the brown dreariness which they have faced all Winter. The condition of villages testifies to the hurry of the enemy's departure. Grevillers is largely intact and in Miraumont many houses were not destroyed.

One of the most amazing spectacles of the advance is roads and railways creeping up under the hands of myriads of workers, and the promptitude with which guns and munitions are brought up is most disconcerting to the Germans.

The latter have abandoned much munitions and supplies but the wines and cigars found in the dugouts are regarded with suspicion after our experience of the Huns' dark ways.

STATISTICS OF VESSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 15.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., Mar. 15.

It is officially announced that vessels arriving at French ports during the week ended March 11th totalled 707 exclusive of coasting and fishing vessels. Two ships were sunk.

ALL-INDIA HARDINGE MEMORIAL.

APPLICATION FOR SITE FOR STATUE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Mar. 14.

At a committee meeting of the All-India Hardinge Memorial fund held on Thursday last under the presidency of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola it was decided that a request be made to the proper authorities to grant a suitable site for a statue of Lord Hardinge in new Delhi.

U. S. FEDERATED RAILWAY UNION'S.

ASSURANCE OF SUPPORT TO PRESIDENT IN CASE OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, March 14.
Recd. 7 a.m., March 15.

The Federated Railway Unions, which have been threatening a huge strike for eight hours a day, have now written to President Wilson stating that if the nation be involved in war while negotiations with the employers continue, they will co-operate with the Government to the fullest extent.

DEATH OF SIR G. CHETWYND AND SIR W. ADAMSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., Mar. 15.

The deaths of Sir George Chetwynd and Sir William Adamson are announced.

FUNCTION OF IMPERIAL WAR COUNCIL.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE.

LORD MILNER ON THE NEW CONSTRUCTIVE ERA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Mar. 15.

Presiding at a luncheon given by the British Empire Producers Association in honour of Sir E. P. Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, Lord Milner said that the development of the Empire's resources belonged to to-day's new constructive era, the guiding principle of which was to regard the Empire as an economic whole. The significance of the War Council was not fully appreciated; it was the Executive Council of the whole Empire capable of deciding questions affecting every part.

The time was coming when the direction of Imperial affairs would be in the hands of a Government representative of and responsible to, all the peoples of the Dominions. The present Cabinet was morally responsible to the Empire for the conduct of the war. Hence it was anxious to have the counsel of the representatives of the Dominions at the Conference.

ADVANCED DETACHMENT FROM BAGDAD.

WHAT THE VICTORS FOUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 6 p.m., Mar. 15.

A Mesopotamia communiqué says our advanced detachments are thirty miles upstream from Bagdad. Steps have been taken to prevent the flooding of the city during the coming rise of the river. The small arms factory in Bagdad is in good repair and the railway workshops contain uninjured good serviceable machinery, five locomotives and rolling stock.

Our guns lost at Kut in 1916 were recovered at Bagdad.

CONGRATULATIONS ON CAPTURE OF BAGHDAD.

THE KING'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., March 15.

The Press Bureau says:—King George acknowledging the congratulations from the Allied sovereigns and the Heads of States at the capture of Baghdad, expresses his confident belief that this success advances the Allies another stage on the sure road to victory.

FRANCE'S APPRECIATION.

DEN OF GERMAN DREAM OF EASTERN EXPANSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Mar. 13.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Mar. 15.

The Chairman of the Municipal Council, prior to business referred to the fall of Bagdad saying that Frenchmen rejoiced at this fresh proof of indomitable British energy.

The "Temps", the "Figaro" and other papers emphasise that this glorious feat of arms has definitely ended Germany's dream of Eastern expansion and they anticipate a speedy co-operation of the British and the Russian forces. They describe the advance as a veritable thunderbolt thus summing up the French opinion which is surprised at the rapidity of General Maude's march.

The "Temps" says the capture of Bagdad is the greatest victory of the Entente for months.

The "Debats" says it is the first act in the great Anglo-Russian battle against the Turks.

ITALY'S APPRECIATION.

BRITAIN—MILITARLY MAINSTAY OF ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ROME, Mar. 13.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Mar. 15.

The British Embassy is inundated with congratulations on the fall of Bagdad. Many telegrams have been sent to Mr. Lloyd George. The newspapers refer to it most enthusiastically and declare that Britain, even militarily is now the mainstay of the Entente.

FIGHTING ROUND HILL 185.

FAILURE OF ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

TRENCHES BETWEEN MEUSE AND APREMONT OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 12 a.m., Mar. 15.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—Between Butte-de-mesnil and Maisons-de-champagne the Germans delivered two violent counter-attacks against the works which we had captured to the left of the sector. The enemy was unable to reach our positions anywhere and sustained heavy losses.

Throughout the night an obstinate grenade struggle continued between Hill 185 and Maisons-de-champagne where we captured more trenches. Between the Meuse and Apremont our troops penetrated the German trenches at four points reaching the second line and capturing prisoners.

FRENCH PROGRESS BY BOMBING.

ADVANCE IN MAISONS-DE-CHAMPAGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., March 15.

Last night's French communiqué said:—We have continued to make progress by bombing in the region of Maison-de-Champagne notwithstanding furious enemy bombardment with tear-shells.

BERNSTROFF ARRIVES IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 7 a.m., March 15.

Count Bernstorff has arrived in Berlin.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY KERMANSHAH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 12 a.m., Mar. 15.

The Russians have taken Kermanshah.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Mar. 15.

The comments of the French and the Italian press on the capture of Bagdad are even more enthusiastic than the British while neutrals are greatly impressed at the significance of the British victory.

END OF GERMAN DREAM OF BAGDAD-BERLIN RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 13.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Mar. 15.

The Dutch newspapers are unanimous in regarding the fall of Bagdad as finally disposing of Germany's dreams of Berlin to Bagdad railway.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS.

UNDERCURRENT OF REAL CONCERN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 13.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Mar. 15.

There is an undercurrent of real concern in the German comment on the fall of Bagdad.

The "Cologne Gazette" says "it is a great success. It would be a mistake to depreciate its importance nevertheless it is firstly political." The paper consoles its readers by reminding them that while the British are getting further from their main base, the Turks have approached theirs at Mosul.

The "Rheinische Westafalische Zeitung" says "the English have won a momentary but undeniable success."

The "Koelnische Volkszeitung" says "the British have won an indubitable success. The surrender of Kut was rightly described as a heavy blow and it naturally follows that the fall of Bagdad wipes out the stain and is a striking success, all the more so after the English forward move in Sinai. Although the success is transitory and does not affect the decision of the war, it is a heavy blow against Turkey and painful for the Quadruple Alliance."

CELEBRATION MEETING AT BHAVNAGAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BHAVNAGAR, Mar. 15.

At the desire of his Highness, a mass meeting of the citizens of Bhavnagar of all classes and creeds met yesterday evening at Jasonath temple to celebrate the victory of the British arms in capturing Bagdad. Suitable speeches were made with recitation of Sanakrit verses specially composed for the occasion. One speaker said that Bhavnagar had special reason to be proud of this victory, because the men of Bhavnagar Imperial Lancers were associated with the fighting army. In conclusion, his Highness and all assembled offered prayers for a speedy and victorious termination of the war and then the assembly dispersed.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 5.)

munal representation, they must all note that it had now come to be recognised in their present political life. It mattered very little by which door they came; whether a few seats were reserved for them and they were sent there by a mixed electorate or whether they came there as the representatives of a separate Mahomedan constituency. He would, therefore, request the Government to see, if this Bill was at all referred to the Select Committee, that an adequate provision should be made for the representation of the Mahomedan interests, having regard to their numerical strength and position in different places. He hoped these remarks would receive the sympathetic consideration of this Council.

Mr. S. D. Garud said the Bill was a very unsatisfactory measure. It would have been better if Government had waited till the receipt of the report of the special officer they had appointed.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence said the object of the Bill was so very small it covered so small a portion of the Lawrence Committee's proposals,—that it was difficult for him to understand why the Bill should arouse so much opposition. Objection had been taken to the educational and territorial constituencies and so on. Mr. Patel had apprehensions regarding the intentions of Government. But so far as he saw there was no reason to justify the opposition to the Bill. Let it go to the Select Committee and that Committee would make whatever amendments it thought proper. Regarding taluka boards, though they were excluded from the purview of the Bill, it was open to the Select Committee to make a recommendation regarding their constitution. They should pass the first reading of the Bill and let the Select Committee do the needful.

Mr. B. S. Kamat said that no doubt when the Bill went to the Select Committee some of Mr. Patel's hopes might be realised. Mr. Lawrence had asked what had roused so much opposition. The answer was that probably in drafting the present measure the Government had not been careful enough to follow the recommendations of the Lawrence Committee. Hopes had been raised by the Committee's report that at least the majority, if not all, of their recommendations would be embodied in the new legislation.

Mr. G. S. Curtis, replying on the debate, said it was a matter of regret that such an humble measure should have aroused so much controversy. One was quite prepared to receive knocks for what one did but it was a little bit hard on the present Government of Bombay that it should be criticized for what a past Government had done in 1913. Turning to the subject-matter of the Bill, the speaker said it was impossible to lay down by rule that the elected majority shall be of any definite proportion. The proportion was therefore made elastic as recommended by the Committee. As regarded the bona fides of Government in preparing the schedule he would say that 15 out of 19 District Boards had been granted elective majorities. As regarded Taluka Boards, speaking for Government he would say that Government had no objection to the principle that ordinary Taluka Boards should have a two-thirds elective majority. Clearly there was nothing in the measure to rouse ill-feeling or suspicion.

The first reading of the Bill was then carried.

SELECT COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Mr. Curtis, the Bill was then referred to a Select Committee consisting of himself, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Patel, Mr. Desai, Mr. Sathe, Mr. Pir Baksh Walad Mian Mahomed, the Thakore of Kerwada, Mr. Barodawala and Mr. Garud, with instructions to report on the Bill by June 15 next.

VILLAGE PANCHAYETS.

Mr. V. J. Patel moved the following resolution:

"This Council recommends that, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on decentralization which were commended by the Government of India in their recent Resolution on Local Self-Government, steps be taken to constitute village panchayats in this Presidency in select areas and if necessary a mixed committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to suggest and advise Government on the necessary methods of detail to be adopted for the purpose."

Mr. Patel said:

The institution of village panchayat existed in this country from time immemorial. History tells us that at a time when the idea of corporate organisation was not even born in any of the new civilized countries in the world, at a time when the cult of individuals was the order of the day, almost every village in this great country was a Government in itself, self-contained, self-governed and self-defended. Eminent men like Sir Henry Maine, Sir Thomas Munro, Sir Charles Metcalfe and others have testified in very glowing terms to the existence and usefulness of this institution. Unfortunately, however, the policy on the part of earlier British Rulers centralized the judicial and executive powers in their own hands and those village republics were killed out partly through ignorance and partly through a desire to get a firm grip on the land. Every Indian who lives and moves among the people, knows how deep-rooted this instinct of self-Government is in villages. It is still living though there is no scope for it. It is now universally recognised that their destruction was wrong.

Lord Morley in his immortal despatch of the 27th November, 1908, observes, "Your Excellency will recall that the resolution from which I have quoted treats the subdivision, Taluq or Tehesil,, as the smallest administrative unit. It is a question whether it would not be a wise policy to go further. The village in India (generally) has been the fundamental and indestructible unit of the social system surviving the downfall of dynasty. I desire your Excellency in Council to consider the best way of carrying out a policy that would make the village the starting point of public life."

The Decentralization Commission has after elaborate inquiry recommended that in the interest of Decentralization as well as for the purpose of associating the people with local administration, an attempt should be made to constitute and develop village panchayats for the administration of local village affairs.

The Government of India have in their recent resolution on local self-government expressed their approval of the recommendations of the commission and stated their views thus "Throughout the greater part of India the word Panchayat is familiar. The lower castes have voluntarily constituted Panchayats to whom they allow quasi-judicial authority in social matters. The mere artificial administrative committees such as Chowkidari Panchayats, Local Fund Unions and village sanitation and Education Committees and in places even village Panchayats already exist. The spread of Co-operative Societies and the distribution of Government advances in times of famine and scarcity on joint security are educative influences. Village tribunals for the disposal of petty civil suits have got beyond the experimental in some places and are in the experimental stage in others. There is, therefore, some material with which to build."

My Lord, it is thus clear that the desirability of the constitution of village Panchayats is universally admitted. The sole question which remains is of the form which such Panchayats should take. On this question the Decentralization commission has made certain recommendations. The Government of India have chosen to leave the matter in the hands of local governments and administrations. The official and non-official opinion is widely divergent on the question of the manner and the method in which the constitution of the Panchayat can be usefully and successfully advanced. One view is that the legislation in this matter should be permissive and general, the other is that it should be compulsory. Some think that the experiment should be made in selected villages in areas larger than a village where the people in general agree and others say that the Panchayats should be introduced into as many villages as possible irrespective of their area or population.

There is also divergence of view as to whether these Panchayats should be under the District Collector or the District Board. Then again, some people advocate the appointment of a special officer as in the case of Co-operative Society for the establishment and supervision of Panchayats. There is also a difference of opinion on the question whether there should be general Panchayats with both administrative and judicial functions or that these two functions should be vested in separate bodies of Panchayats.

"So also there is the question of jurisdiction of Panchayats in Civil and Criminal cases. Some people are of opinion that such jurisdiction should be exclusive others hold a different view. In connection with this question minor points such as Court fees procedure and the rest have also to be settled.

"The following other questions will also arise for consideration and settlement:—

(1) Whether the existing village communities such as those of village sanitation and education should be merged in the village Panchayats.

(2) Whether these Panchayats should have powers of taxation and if so, to what extent?

(3) What should be the relations of the Panchayats with other administrative bodies.

(4) What should be the financial relations between the Local Boards and the village Panchayats.

(5) What should be the constitution of the Panchayats and whether the village head-man should be made ex-officio Chairman or the Chairman should be elected by the members of the Panchayat.

(6) What should be the powers and duties of the Panchayats.

(7) Whether Taluka Boards or District Boards should not be abolished after the establishment of Panchayats.

A COMMITTEE TO FRAME SCHEME.

"My Lord, if those questions are to be satisfactorily settled before any Bill is introduced into this Council, the only way, I submit is to appoint a small committee of officials and non-officials to go through the whole question and make recommendations to Government as to the lines on which such Bill should be drafted. The importance of the question cannot be gainsaid. The village Panchayat is to constitute the lowest rung of the ladder of self-government. As Lord Morley has observed in his despatch, the village ought to be the starting point of our public life in India. My Lord, I respectfully submit that in a matter of such great importance, it is the wiser policy to ascertain what the representatives of the people want. This resolution proposes nothing more. Instead of discussing all these points in the whole Council I say let us have a Committee to discuss the matter and frame a sound scheme before proceeding further. If we want these panchayats, we would rather wait and have proper panchayats then hurry up and get unsatisfactory panchayats. Government have waited so long since the report of the Decentralization Commission. We, non-official members, have all along repeatedly pressed the question on the attention of Government. The only reply was that the matter was under their consideration. The consideration has not yet ended. This Resolution puts the best possible interpretation on it and assumes that the delay is due to the difficulty of solving all the points above indicated and all I ask now is "wait and let us non-officials help you in the consideration of this question; take us into confidence, talk the matter over with us and then prepare the necessary draft Bill." We offer our co-operation in this difficult task in the hope that it will be accepted at once with the same cordiality as it is offered with. When I gave notice of this Resolution Government wrote to me that this matter was under their consideration and that no useful purpose would be served by any discussion on it. I at once pointed out that the subject was of very great importance and had reached a stage when the advice of non-official members of the Council would be very useful to Government. Your Excellency thereupon graciously admitted the Resolution for discussion and I now appeal to your Excellency's Government to accept it. I sincerely believe My Lord, that its acceptance will materially assist Government in the preparation of the Bill and expedite its inauguration which is so urgently needed to arrest the present disintegration which is proceeding so fast in the rural manhood. I therefore commend the proposition to the Council for its acceptance.

Mr. G. K. Parekh supported the resolution.

Mr. P. A. Desai pleaded for larger powers for village punchayats though he admitted there would be some difficulty in finding suitable men for constituting these bodies in factious villages. He heartily supported the resolution.

Rao Bahadur V. S. Naik cordially supported the resolution. He said he did not believe in the stock argument that villagers were not fitted to serve on the "punchayats."

Mr. B. S. Kamat was not in favour of reviving the old institution in its original form but the advantages, he said, of having village punchayats in a form suited to modern conditions were great and he supported the resolution.

Mr. S. B. Upasani was of opinion that the resolution was a modest one, which committed Government to nothing and which therefore they should have no difficulty in accepting.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas was in favour of the first portion of the resolution and moved an amendment that the second portion of the resolution, beginning with the words "And if necessary," be dropped. He said Mr. Patel himself seemed to be in doubt if a committee was necessary.

Mr. Bhurgri moved that the resolution be so amended as to drop the words "If necessary."

Mr. Patel accepted this amendment.

Mr. Bhurgari's amendment was passed, and the consideration of the amended resolution was then taken up.

Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole thought the best course would be to await the report of the officer appointed to enquire into the matter of village punchayats. The appointment of a committee such as the one proposed by Mr. Patel would merely duplicate the enquiry.

Mr. Patel enquired if the officer had already been appointed and if he would make a report.

H. E. the President said the officer had been appointed to get particulars in the matter and would inform Government by report or otherwise.

Mr. S. D. Garud supported the amended resolution.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe thought a committee or such a complex question would be no use as conditions varied in different villages. He supported the amendment moved by Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas.

Mr. G. S. Curtis said the debate on the resolution had proved to the hilt everything that he had said in the morning. Mr. Patel had talked of the Bill on the District Local Boards as being an insult to the intelligence of the people and he (the speaker) had pleaded very mildly that the question was a difficult one. Now in the discussion in the afternoon they had heard the admission from Mr. Patel that the problem was a very complicated one. By appointing an officer, Government had already done what Mr. Patel asked them to do. What had happened was this, that about four years ago the Government of Bombay sent up an elaborate and complex bill on the question of village Punchayats to the Government of India, not only in regard to municipal matters but also regarding the question of civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Government of India considered that the Bill was untimely and sent it back. The Government of Bombay had now appointed a special officer to enquire into the purely local and municipal side of the question of village punchayats. Mr. Patel had very lightly touched the most important question, viz., that of finance. The speaker asked the Council to bear in mind that an acceptance of this resolution would involve a large and substantial addition to the expenditure side of the Provincial budget and the money would have to come from somewhere. What Government said was this: that enquiries would be made from local sources as to the best form which punchayats should take, and as to what system should be adopted to raise money on behalf of the punchayats with minimum hardship to the people. Government could not bind itself to say that punchayats shall be established wholesale; because it was a question of money. Government were doing what they could in the matter but no definite undertaking could be given in the matter. They should have patience and tackle the question piecemeal.

Mr. Patel said the question should be threshed out by a committee of officials and non-officials.

GOVERNMENT DOING THEIR VERY BEST.

H. E. the President said he thought honourable members would agree they had have a very interesting discussion on this resolution. It must be perfectly obvious that it was impossible for Government to accept this resolution. While he admired Mr. Patel's keeness and earnestness over self-government, he wished Mr. Patel had taken the suggestion he made him some time ago that it would be better if he would postpone his resolution till after they had got the report of Mr. Martin, the special officer whom Government appointed some months ago to report on the whole question of local self-government. This special officer was making thorough enquiry, getting information from officials and non-officials. Besides, Government had already in years gone by got much information about village punchayats. The continual bringing up of such resolutions put Government into extraordinary difficulties when Government were doing their very best to produce a full and satisfactory general bill on the whole question of local self-government.

Both Mr. Lalubhai's amendment and Mr. Patel's amended resolution were lost. Mr. Patel asked for a division, the voting being 18 for the amended resolution and 27 against it. It was therefore declared lost.

The Council adjourned till 11-30 a.m., to-day.

SUPERINTENDENT PETTIGARA, C. I. D.

Khan Bahadur Kawasji Jamshedji Pettigara, who has just been appointed as substantive "pro tempore" Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department during the absence of Mr. Sullivan on special duty, is the first Indian to be advanced to that rank in the Bombay City Police Force. Mr. Pettigara has well-earned his promotion by devotion to duty and outstanding ability. He entered the City Police Force in November 1903 after qualifying as a pleader, and became an Inspector in 1909. In 1912 he received the Medal of the Victorian Order from the hands of his Majesty for his services during the royal visit. We wish the Khan Bahadur every success in his new post and welcome the appointment, remembering that it might have been——well, never mind who! If the new Superintendent succeeds in making his department a little more loved than it is at present, he will earn the gratitude of a much-tried public.

A LADY'S PLUCK.

SAVES CHILD FROM MOTOR ACCIDENT.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 15.

A plucky act was performed by Mrs. Gordon Lowe in the cantonment in rescuing a small child who was in danger of being run over by a motor car. Mrs. Lowe pulled the child away just in time, but was herself knocked down sustaining injuries to her side and head.

GWALIOR RACES.

SPRING MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, Mar. 15.

The Gwalior Spring Meeting opened today under excellent weather conditions and there was a very large gathering on the course, including H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior a large body of sirdars and officials of the State and a large number of visitors. The course was in very good condition. The arrangements which were due to Mr. Fownes and his assistant Mr. Bannerjee were excellent. There were altogether seven races on the card. Though there were a few scratchings, yet the fields were on the whole large and the event proved interesting.

Details:—

THE HANDICAP HORSE HURDLES.—Distance 1½ miles. Over six flights of hurdles.

Maharaja of Patiala's MIL 11-2, Northmore 1
Messrs. Beg Mahomed and Nanjee's AIRMAN, 11-13 Scott 2
Mr. Scott's SEA LAD 10-3 Hayhoe 3

Betting.—Even Airman, one and halves Sea Lad, twos Mil. Won by four lengths, ten lengths between second and third.

Time.—2 mins. 55 secs.

THE LASHKAR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Lieut.Col. Holden and Mr. Scott's LADY MARCHMINT 10-13, Firth 1
Mr. Baseer Ali's MAUD, 7-8, Pullin 2
Mr. Rennell's FIRST CHANCE 6-3 Also ran.—Bonnie Blush 7-1; Missive 6. Japheth 3

Betting:—Four to five on Lady Marchmint, threes against Maud, fives First Chance and Missive each, sixes Bonnie Blush. Won by one length, three lengths between second and third.

Time.—1 min. 3⅘ secs.

THE SPRING HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Patiala's L'AVENIR 8-1, Purtoosingh 1
Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's DRESS, 8-0 Pullin 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s DUNSKEY 8-7, Templeman 3

Also ran.—Lebanon 8-13, Rolling Stock 8-10, Talcum 7-9 Vivacious 7.

Betting.—Evens Dunskey, twos against L'Avenir, threes Dress, fives Talcum tens Lebanon and Vivacious each, twelves Rolling Stock. Won by a head, three-fourth length between second and third.

Time.—1 min 15 secs.

THE NOVICE ARAB PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Downe's LIGHTNING 8-8, Wing 1
Mr. Brigstoke's SUBEH PASHA 7-3, Northmore 2
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's HASTY, 6-10 Ebrahim 3

Also ran.—Bahlool 9-13, Monty 9-8, Crusader 8-5, Buthaven 8-4, Nazar 7-11, Peshwa 7-3, Monaco 6-9, Arabian Consul 6-7, Taiseer 6-7.

N. B.—This is all the report received up to the time of going to Press.

DEBATE ON NATIONAL SERVICE BILL.

CLOSURE APPLIED.

NATIONALIST MOTION FOR EXCLUDING IRELAND DEFEATED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 7 p.m., Mar. 15.

Closure was applied in the House of Commons last night for the first time since the war began on the occasion of the debate on the National Service Bill. The Radical and Nationalist opposition was so vigorous that the report stage was not finished when the debate was adjourned.

Mr. Pringle moved a new clause providing for Parliamentary control over the acts of the Director-General. After the debate, in which servility of the House of Commons' and 'Prussianism of Government' were among the epithets employed by Mr. Pringle's supporters, Sir George Cave intimated that Mr. Neville Chamberlain had agreed to the appointment of an advisory committee.

Sir George Cave moved the closure amidst the shouts of "Gag" and Mr. Pringle's motion was defeated by 162 votes to 97.

The Nationalist motion that the Act should not apply to Ireland was defeated by 148 to 76 on the re-application of the closure. The Nationalist amendment providing for a separate Director-General for Ireland was under discussion when the House of Commons adjourned.

INDIAN DEFECE FORCE.

(Continued from page 6.)

dignity about the conditions. The opportunity was unique and the time was unique. If they wanted privileges similar to those of the Colonies they must take equal responsibilities. India could not be considered as separate from other parts of the Empire; for, if disasters overtook other parts they would have to suffer from them also, although India was at such a great distance from the field of operations. In future, as this was not going to be the last war, they might have to take a more intimate part in the wars, for armies in these times were not counted by thousands but by millions. This was not the time for haggling about the conditions, for he was sure that if they showed their higher worth they would receive their reward, for brains were required in every sphere of life. An educated man could fight better than an uneducated man. He appealed to them to join in large numbers. He hoped to bring a Company from his own College to compete with them in Bombay. He hoped that they would all acquit themselves most creditably in this force irrespective of caste and creed. He was only sorry that there was one condition and that was the age limit of 18-41 for only a few days ago he had passed that age. Military training would transform them into better men mentally and physically and he appealed to them heartily to join the force.

Father Goodier said everything that Mr. Paranjpye had said had found an echo in his own heart. He looked at this question from the point of one who was interested in human nature, and all that was in it. Even if there were no Empires, no Kingdoms, still he would look with great hope on the mere fact of raising a corps like the one for which they had assembled. They must throw their whole heart in the corps.

England was proud to know that India belonged to the Empire, and if they were proud they must hold their position. They fought for their Empire, for India and for the mankind. Every one who fought and died in this war knew that he was fighting for the future. They had the right of man on their side and they were all fighting for it. He was sure theirs would be a successful movement for they were all bent upon making it successful. Caste was nothing, colour was nothing, he was going to say the Empire was nothing but they were fighting for something greater than this. He had no doubt that the Bombay University was meant for greater things than merely turning out successful students.

The motion was carried.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman and to Father Goodier the meeting dispersed.

AUSTRALIAN PRESS ON DARDANELLES REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's special cable says:—

The "Melbourne Age" says the Dardanelles report adds little to the world's knowledge. The Australians were represented as clamouring for a scapegoat, but it appears that agitators outside the Commonwealth have done the Empire an ill turn. Many of the leading men made terrible mistakes and it is an infinite pity that the report was published.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies hunted with the Bombay Hounds yesterday.

His Excellency presided at the Legislative Council Meeting at the Secretariat yesterday.

Colonel Williams, A.V.C., lunched at Government House on Thursday.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras gave a garden party at Government House to meet Sir P. Sivaswamy Iyer. There was a large and distinguished gathering present.

INDIAN COTTON IMPORT DUTY.

LANCASHIRE DEPUTATION'S VEHEMENT PROTEST.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

APPEAL NOT TO UNDERRATE STRENGTH OF INDIAN FEELING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 6-40 p.m., Mar. 15.

Members of the Lancashire cotton trade deputation to Mr. Chamberlain delivered strong speeches. They declared that the duty protected the Indian manufacturer and therefore contravened the stipulation laid down and twice expressed in a resolution of the House of Commons. The duty was unjust and was the heaviest blow that the Lancashire cotton trade had ever suffered. The speakers asserted that the Government's policy might prejudice Lancashire's efforts in the war if the duties were persisted in and there would be no rest in Lancashire, whatever the consequences, till justice was secured.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY.

Mr. Chamberlain replying said that the Government would be very sorry if any measures they were obliged to take interfered with the Lancashire cotton trade which was a great Imperial asset. He again emphasised that the increase in duty was necessary to enable India to contribute a hundred millions to war expenses. He was very sorry that the free gift by the people of India, made with genuine goodwill, should occasion a strife in England but begged the members of the deputation not to underrate the strength of Indian feeling on the subject.

Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that while Lancashire imported all her requirements free of duty, the Indian manufacturer had to pay duty on all the requisites. Thus protection hitherto had been on the side of Lancashire. He had been assured that the effective competition of India with Lancashire was less than two per cent. of the whole trade. Within the past ten years Lancashire's looms had increased by 1,20,000 which exceeded the total of India's looms. The deputation were dangerously mistaken if they thought that the Government was merely the tool of a few greedy mill-owners in India. He emphasised the unanimity of Indian and Anglo-Indian opinion that the special position hitherto accorded to cotton in India was a great injustice to India.

FEELING IN INDIA.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bikaner declared that there had been intense feeling of irritation, suspicion and injustice throughout India with regard to the question and any attempt to upset the recent legislation would revive if not intensify the feeling of injustice and humiliation. Such a result would be most deplorable in view of the fact that India had shown every desire to make all sacrifices for the Empire.

NO BENEFIT TO BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS.

Sir S. P. Sinha denied that there was any desire to benefit the Bombay mill-owners.

Replying to the suggestion that the question should be postponed, Mr. Chamberlain said he was eager to see the fiscal policy of India reconsidered after the war in conjunction with the fiscal policy of the Empire as a whole and when that was done he hoped India would bear in mind the Imperial obligations and responsibilities and try to frame an Imperial system. He added that the reversal of the Government's decision would be a calamity for England and he could not hold out any expectation thereof.

A COMMITTEE TO OPPOSE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The members of the deputation subsequently met thirty Lancashire Members of Parliament, who passed a resolution, two members of Parliament dissenting, calling on the Lancashire M. P.'s steadfastly to oppose the Government's proposal to impose the Indian protective duty on cotton goods without consulting the House of Commons or representatives of the interests affected and contrary to the understanding that this question should not be raised during war time. A Committee was appointed to draft an amendment to the Government motion on the 14th March.

The Nationalists meet to-morrow to consider their attitude.

INDIA'S WAR CONTRIBUTION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RESOLUTION FOR APPROVAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 7 p.m., Mar. 15.

The Government has sent an urgent whip on the occasion of "vital division" tomorrow when Mr. Chamberlain will move a resolution approving India's war contribution of a hundred millions. It is noteworthy that the motion does not refer to the increase in cotton duties but it is anticipated that thirty Lancashire members will vote against the Government.

The Nationalists have not decided on their action.

The Labour Prty has decided that members may vote as they please.

The "Daily Chronicle" is confident that Mr. Asquith and his followers will not oppose the Government thus precipitating the "calamity of a general election."

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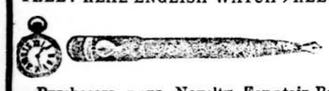

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Right lung clear of germs.
Left lung almost entirely healed.
No T. B. in sputum.
Distinguished Dr. decides to give this remedy to his Phthisis patients.
"Hopeless" case also cured.

Send for convincing medical evidence to Box 200, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

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ORIENTAL SOAPS
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OPERATIONS OF DEFENCE ACT IN BENGAL.

LORD CARMICHAEL'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, March 14.

In the course of a farewell speech at the Legislative Council to-day the Governor acknowledged the help he had received from the people of Bengal and thanked his colleagues on the Executive Council. He said no one could say that the Legislative Council had been a failure in India. They must admit that Councils must, as time went on, be treated with greater consideration and given greater powers.

Referring to the Defence of India Act Lord Carmichael said:—

"Some of you have told me that my administration will be remembered chiefly as the administration which enforced an Act which is not a Bengal Act—the Defence of India Act, an Act, which some of you say, the people of Bengal do not like and in the administration of which some of you find much to blame. I have spoken of that Act before and I am going to speak of it again now, it is only fair to you and to my successor that I should. Some of you believe, I have heard you say so, that the greater proportion of those who have been dealt with under the Act have been proceeded against merely because police officers have suspicions about them. I have told you before that that is not the case and I tell you again that it is not the case. I have frequently asked those who make the statement to let me have the names of a few, half a dozen even out of the large number they say it is far the larger proportion of approximately 800 people dealt with under either the Defence of India Act or the Regulation 3 of 1818, whom they believe to be merely the victims of police suspicion. They have not so far sent me any names, but I am having every case re-examined and most carefully tabulated and 776 cases have been re-examined up to date. Of these 121 have been implicated by their own confessions made here in Bengal that is quite apart from some others who have made confessions to authorities outside Bengal. A further 229 are implicated by confessing associates whose statements are supported by corroborative evidence, such as finds of arms or property known to have been stolen in dacoities or by documentary evidence or by their own conduct on arrest; 161 are implicated by the confessions of associates, generally two or more, but without such corroborative evidence as I have just mentioned. 195 are implicated by such corroborative evidence supported by statements made by informers, and 70 have been implicated by the evidence of informers coupled with the evidence of associates. Of these seventy, ten are accused by informers, who have been murdered. This strengthens to my mind at least the case for believing that the information given, was probably true. In 6 other cases bombs were produced by the sources who gave the information. In 21 more of the 70 cases, what seems to be very strong evidence of association with known criminals, is relied on in addition of course to the informers' statement. In 17 the men are accused though only on the evidence of informers of such dangerous crimes that I do not think the Government would be justified in giving up such control as it has of them. In 16 more cases release has been granted or shortly will be granted. The releases from control under the Act since the beginning of this year amount to about 30. These figures show that the number of cases in which there is not something very definite to justify detention is under 5 per cent. of the whole of the cases dealt with. In this number of less than 5 per cent. there is strong evidence of their association in addition to the informers' statements. If, what I have said, is true, and I believe it is true, it is enough to show that there is no truth whatever in the assertion made against Government to the effect that we are dealing with these men merely on the suspicion of individual police officers. I have only mentioned so far 776 cases,—these 776 are the cases of which up to now re-examination has been made—but the complete number of cases dealt with altogether under the Act and under the Regulation in Bengal is 791. It is as fair that I should point this out, though it is not very material, for the difference is satisfactorily accounted for. There are three cases examined before but not yet re-examined, I hardly expect to find any thing wrong with these. The remainder are cases sent here by the Government of India with orders to intern or from other provinces and of three men belonging to other provinces dealt with by other Governments, there was one case in which a man was released just after the order issued, as his was found to be a case of mistaken identity.

RELIABILITYY OF POLICE INFORMATION.

As showing that the information received by the police is not as unreliable as some of our critics tell us it is, I would like to point out to you that such information has led to 54 finds of arms and ammunitions, 47 of these were finds of pistols or pistols' cartridges, in 20 of these cases the arms found have been identified as the stolen property of private persons who had complained of their loss by thefts or dacoities in which people of the "bhadralok" class were suspected at the time the losses occurred. It must, I think, strike you as significant that 14 of the persons dealt with were men actually seen shadowing police officers and that in five cases the shadowing was followed by actual murder. Five of those whom we have dealt with in custody threatened police officers with death and three threatened witnesses with death. Since January 1914, down to the middle of last month there have been 67 outrages. Convictions have been obtained against men concerned in eight of these, confessions naming some at least of the perpetrators have been made in about 42 other cases and there is other evidence making similar disclosures in all but eight of the remainders. I unfortunately, must not disclose names, but I can assure you that it is not at all a large proportion of those who have committed outrages since January 1914, to whose identity the police have no clue. The total number of absconders is not large, that of those whose names are not definitely known is very small indeed, but these numbers include some very dangerous men, and until these very dangerous men are under our control it would be most unwise for Government to deal as leniently as I would like with the other men, who are mere tools, sometimes perhaps tools who have no idea to what evil purpose they themselves are being put. We cannot let our case slacken while there are men uncaught who, we believe, have been concerned in two or in some even more (six in one case) murders.

HOW THE ACT HAS HELPED BENGAL.

The Defence of India Act is what has helped us. I am only saying what I believe to be absolutely true when I say that the Defence of India Act has helped to defend the young educated men of Bengal as nothing else had defended them, not their own fathers, not their teachers, for they were ignorant, not their associates, nor they themselves, for they were blind to the danger against a mean criminal organisation which, while it pretends to aim at freeing India from a foreign tyranny, is doing a great deal to bring Bengal into a hatred, which she does not deserve from her fellow-provinces in India and which can only result in the postponing of reform which will benefit not Bengal only but the whole of India." He appealed to the members not to disregard facts.

ACCIDENT TO A PARSI COUPLE.

MOTOR CAR COLLIDES WITH A TREE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, March 14.

A newly married Parsi couple, Mr. and Mrs. Oomrigar, while motoring from Poona to Mahableshwar for their honeymoon not many days ago, were thrown out of their car and rather severely injured owing to the car colliding with a tree. The accident is said to have been due to a cow which the chauffeur sought to avoid. The three injured persons were picked up by Major Stanger Leather, I. M. S., who happened to be passing not long afterwards, and after being attended by him were brought to the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, in his car.

CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC SERVICE.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S PROCLAMATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Mar. 14.

At the Legislative Council meeting yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Thomson, Chief Secretary, in reply to a question, read the text of an Urdu proclamation about the steps taken by Local Government for the suppression of corruption in public services. The proclamation referred to the fact that during the last few years Government had taken action against a number of public servants, some of them holding gratification. Those who accepted bribes from service and in some cases convicted and punished. So long as those who offered bribes did not consider it derogatory to do so, they would find certain officials who would be willing to accept illegal gartification. Those who accepted bribes were the enemies of Government and the people and the latter should look down upon them and ex-communicate them. Government paid its officials for the discharge of their duties. The offerer of the bribe was liable to the punishment provided for the offence.

This proclamation was published in the Lahore courts yesterday and would be published broadcast throughout the province.

LADY CARMICHAEL'S WAR SALE.

LADY WILLINGDON'S MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 13.

The Red Cross gifts sale organised by Lady Carmichael in Government House grounds was continued this afternoon. There was a larger gathering than yesterday and the enthusiasm and competition were also keener. The chief feature of to-day's auction sale was that many buyers gave back things to be put again for auction, some articles being sold and resold four times. Lord Carmichael, Lady Carmichael and Lady Sanderson performed the function of auctioneer in turns. The proceeds of to-day's auction sale amounted roughly to over Rs. 55,000, making a total up to date of about a lakh and a quarter. In the couse of the sale Captain Balfour read the following telegram from Lady Willingdon addressed to Lady Carmichael: "Women of Bombay Presidency wish your Excellency and women of Bengal good luck and huge profits at great war sale now in progress at Government House." The telegram gave an impetus to the sale, which will be continued to-morrow.

ALLAHADAD HIGH COURT CRICKET CLUB.

VICEROY'S PRESENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Mar. 14.

The Viceroy has been pleased to present a bat and ball for the best batting and bowling averages respectively during the past season of the Allahabad High Court Cricket Club. The club was formed on the opening of the new High Court and has just concluded its first season.

The Chancellor of the Bombay University has re-appointed Mr. R. S. Cree Brown, B.Sc., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University with effect from the date of expiry of his present term of office.

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The All-British Tonic Food
Fortifies the System against disease, restores the tissues after illness and invigorates without reaction.

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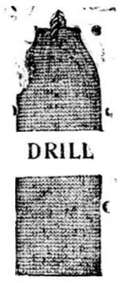

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of any kind in young or old or
SUDDEN ACCIDENTS
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Mothers in child-birth should take
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It enriches the blood and gives strength.
Price per tin Rs. 3 V. P. charges extra.
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These are put up from the finest Tasmanian Apples in 1 lb. tins.
Excellent flavour.
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TRY GENUINE YAKUTI
YAKUTONE
A powerful NERVE TONIC.
Price Rs. 10 for a tin of 50 pills.
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JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat he sleepless nights the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.
1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
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C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.
29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA
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Health in the Lime Fruit.

The West Indian Lime (Citrus Medica) has long been known to the Medical Profession as containing more NATURAL HEALTH-GIVING SALTS than any other fruit. That is why

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

after 50 years is still unsurpassed as a Non-Alcoholic Drink. The BRITISH GOVERNMENT, recognising its valuable properties, order large quantities for the troops at the front, and for use in the Royal Navy.

An excellent preventive of Malarial Fever.

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.
Be sure you get ROSE'S
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EXPERIENCE vs TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.

Batliwalla's Tonic Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-Worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each.

May be had of all Dealers, or of
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INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The whole of the cash subscriptions received will be given to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War.

5 per cent War Loan 1929—1947.
5½ per cent War Bonds 1920, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1922.
Post Office 5-years Cash certificates (Issue of 1917-18)

Principal and Interest Secured on the assets and revenues of the Government of India.

The following prospectus of the Indian War Loan is published in a "Gazette of India" Extraordinary.

I. WAR LOAN 1929—1947.

Issue Price: Rs. 95 per cent. payable as follows:

For fully paid allotments: Rs. 95 per cent. on application.

For instalment allotments: Rs. 15 per cent. on application and the balance in four monthly instalments of Rs. 20 per cent. each on the 15th day, or if that be a Sunday, on the 16th day, of the first, second, third, and fourth months succeeding that in which the application is made.

Interest: Rs. 5 per cent. per annum payable on the 15th February and the 15th August.

Date of Redemption.—If not previously redeemed, the War Loan 1929—1947 will be repaid at par on the 15th August, 1947: but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to redeem the Loan or any part of it at par, on or after the 15th August, 1929, on giving three calendar months' notice in the "Gazette of India."

Sinking Fund.—For the purpose of providing against depreciation in the market price of the War Loan 1929—1947, the Government of India undertake to set aside annually a sum equal to one and one-half per cent. of the amount of the War Loan 1929—1947 to form a fund to be used for the purchase of securities of that loan for cancellation, whenever the market price falls below the issue price.

II. WAR BONDS 1920 AND WAR BONDS 1922.

(FREE OF INCOME TAX).

Issue Price: Rs. 100 per cent. payable as follows:

For fully paid allotments: Rs. 100 per cent. on application.

For instalment allotments: Rs. 20 per cent. on application and the balance in four monthly instalments of Rs. 20 per cent. each on the 15th day, or if that day be a Sunday, on the 16th day, of the first, second, third, and fourth months succeeding that in which the application is made.

Interest: Rs. 5½ per cent. per annum payable on the 15th February and the 15th August.

Date of Redemption: War Bonds 1920 are repayable on the 15th August, 1920, War Bonds 1922 on the 15th August, 1922.

III. POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES.

(FREE OF INCOME TAX).

FOR

RS. 10, RS. 20, RS. 50, AND RS. 100,

PAYABLE 5 YEARS AFTER ISSUE.

ISSUE PRICE:

RS. 7-12, RS. 15-8, RS. 38-12' AND RS. 77-8

These certificates may also be cashed at the Post Office of issue at any time during the five-year period at the rates prescribed in the Loan Notification.

FORM OF SECURITIES.

1. Securities in respect of War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922, will be issued at the option of the applicant (to be stated in his application) in the following forms—

(1) Inscribed Stock Certificate transferable by deed;

(2) Promissory Notes transferable by endorsement;

(3) Bearer Bonds transferable by delivery.

In the absence of any specified option, securities will, in the first instance, be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock Certificates.

INCOME-TAX.

2. Interest on War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 will be exempt from income-tax but not from super-tax.

Interest on War Loan 1929—1947 is not exempt from income-tax or super-tax, Income-tax will be levied in accordance with the provisions of Part III of the Second Schedule of the Income-tax Act.

CONVERSION RIGHTS.

3. For every Rs. 100 (nominal) of War Loan 1929—1947 taken up, the subscriber may convert Rs. 150 (nominal) of the 3 per cent., of any of the 3½ per cent. Rupee Loans, or of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 1916-17, of the Government of India, and receive in lieu thereof War Loan 1929—1947 at the rate of—

Rs. 65 War Loan (nominal), for every Rs. 100 (nominal), of 3 per cent. loan converted.

Rs. 76 War Loan (nominal), for every Rs. 100 (nominal), of 3½ per cent. loan converted.

Rs. 92 War Loan (nominal), for every Rs. 100 (nominal), of 4 per cent. Conversion Loan converted together with such further amount of War Loan as may be required to make up an exact multiple of Rs. 100, subject to the payment in cash of this further amount less one anna in the rupee.

4. Conversion rights may be exercised at any time after the 1st November, 1917, but not later than the 15th January, 1918. Conversion warrants will be negotiable and will be issued in Bearer form.

5. Securities of War Loan 1929—1947 issued by conversion will bear interest from the 15th August, 1917. No interest will be paid separately in respect of the cash payments made under clause 3 above.

6. Holdings of War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922, do not carry any right of conversion into any future issue that may be made by the Government of India.

7. Applications for War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 (other than applications through the Post Office) may be presented any day from Thursday, the 15th March 1917, to Friday, the 15th June 1917, to any of the following officers or persons:—

(1) The Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or any Provincial Accountant General or Comptroller,

(2) The Secretaries and Treasurers, Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, at their Head Offices, or the Agents of these Banks at any Indian Branch, and

(3) Officers in charge of Government treasuries at district headquarters.

8. Applications must be for sums of Rs. 100 or multiples of that sum.

9. Applications for the sum of Rs. 100 only must in all cases be accompanied by full payment, namely, Rs. 95 in the case of War Loan 1929—1947, and Rs. 100 in the case of War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922.

10. Applications for sums of Rs. 200 or more in War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 or War Bonds 1922 may be either for:—

(a) Fully paid allotments, or

(b) Instalment allotments.

11. A commission of one-eighth per cent. will be allowed to recognised bankers and brokers on allotments made in respect of cash applications bearing their stamp, but this commission will not be allowed in respect of applications received through the Post Office, including applications for Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates, or in respect of applications for conversion.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Accountant General or any Bank or broker or any District Treasury.

POST OFFICE SECTION.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.

12. Applications for War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922 will also be received at any Post Office authorised to transact savings bank business from Thursday, the 15th March 1917, to Monday, the 15th October 1917, from any person whether previously a depositor in the Post Office savings bank or not, subject to the conditions stated in the following clauses.

13. Applicatiins through the Post Office must be for sums of Rs. 25 or any multiple thereof. The same person may not apply for or hold through the Post Office more than Rs. 22,500 in all under this Notification, of which not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Loan 1929—1947; not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 singly or together; and not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates—see clause 23.

Notes—(1) Applications through the Post Office under this Notification will be permitted irrespective of any holdings of other securities previously obtained through the Post Office.

(2) Amounts of War Loan 1929-47 obtained by conversion will not be taken into account in applying the above limits.

14. Amounts applying for must be paid in full with the application and are not payable in instalments. But the same person may present more than one application, provided his aggregate applications do not exceed the limits prescribed in clause 13.

15. The payments due as in the preceding clause may be made in either of the following ways or partly in each:—

(a) By transfer from any balance in cash standing at the credit of the applicant's savings banks account if he has one;

(b) By a payment in coin or currency notes, or by a crossed cheque drawn on a recognised Bank in favour of the Head Postmaster of the place at which such Bank is established.

16. Securities in respect of applications made through the Post Office will be issued either in the form of Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates. Securities thus issued may be left in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

17. Interest payable on War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 is exempt from income-tax. Securities of the War Loan 1929—1947 are specially exempted from income-tax if deposited with the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and for so long as they are so deposited.

18. An applicant for War Loan 1929—1947 through the Post Office will receive a negotiable Conversion warrant (together with forms of application for conversion) enabling him to exercise the rights specified in clause 3 above.

19. Conversion of securities of the 3 per cent., of any of the 3½ per cent. Rupee Loans or of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 1916-17, will, subject to the cash payment, if any, referred to in clause 3, be effected by the Post Office in all cases in which the securities tendered for conversion are already in deposit with, or were originally purchased by the convertor through, the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on presentation at any Post Office savings bank office, after the 1st November, 1917, and before the 15th January, 1918,

(a) Of the necessary Conversion warrants (whether obtained through the Post Office or not) and the form of application for conversion duly filled up; and

(b) Of the securities (if any) endorsed to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Forms of application may be obtained from any Post Office.

POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES.

CERTIFICATES FOR RS. 10, RS. 20, RS. 50 and RS. 100 PAYABLE FIVE YEARS AFTER ISSUE.

20. Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates may be obtained at any time on and after the 1st April, 1917, at all Post Offices at which savings bank business is transacted.

21. These Certificates will be in four denominations:—

Rs. 10 obtainable on payment of Rs. 7-12.
Rs. 20 obtainable on payment of Rs. 15-8.
Rs. 50 obtainable on payment of Rs. 38-12.
Rs. 100 obtainable on payment of Rs. 77-8.

22. The full amount shown in the Certificate will be payable five years after the date of issue. But at any time within the five years' period the holder will be entitled to payment in cash at the rates prescribed in the Loan Notification.

23. The maximum holding of these Certificates by any single individual shall not exceed Rs. 7,500 irrespective of any holdings of securities obtained by him through the Post Office of 3 per cent., 3½ per cent., or 4 per cent. Rupee Loans, or of War Loan 1929—1947 or War Bonds 1920 or War Bonds 1922.

24. These Certificates may not be transferred except by permission of the Postmaster-General of the Circle in which the Post Office of issue is situated.

25. Forms of applications for these Certificates may be obtained from any Post Office.

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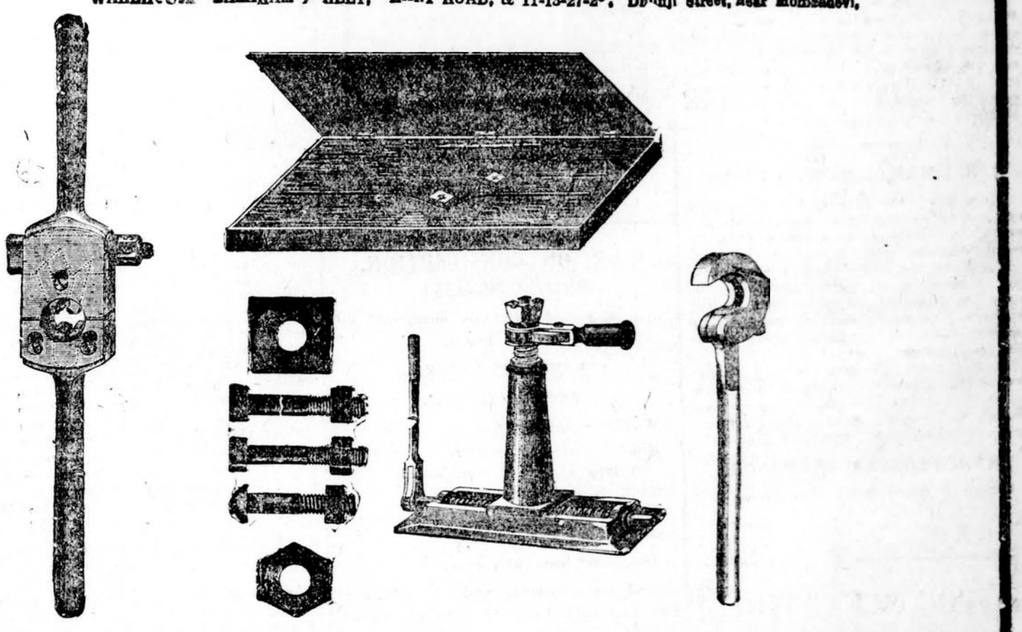

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